# THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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## DEEDS OF DARKNESS.

### RECOVERY OF A. T. STEWART'S BONES

Stealing the Stolen Northampton Bank Bonds—A Confession from Wm. Kate Cobb—A Religious Treasurer Sk—s Out—A Frontier Sui-cide—Fatally Burned, Etc.

NEW YORK, January 18.—It is stated upon authority so trustworthy as to leave but little doubt, if any, of the entire correctness of the report, that Mrs. Stewart has said to at least two persons and to several gentlemen and ladies, within the last six days, that the body of her husband had been delivered to Judge Hilton, and that it had been placed by him in a secure vault, and will be well guarded, there to remain until the completion of the crypt in the Stewart memorial cathedral in Garden City. It has been stated on equally trustworthy authority that Judge Hilton was approached some weeks ago by the representative of a well-known firm of lawyers in reference to the restoration of the body. This, the lawyer said, could be effected upon certain conditions. First—that $100,000 in cash should be paid when the body was produced; second—that no questions be asked further than were necessary for the absolute identification of the body; third—that a pledge of honor be given that no attempt would be made to trace or arrest the robbers, and negotiations upon this basis were begun and concluded ten days ago; $50,000, in cash, instead of $100,000, as first asked, was paid. The identification was entirely satisfactory, and the body was taken to the present resting place. Attempts were made yesterday to see Judge Hilton concerning these statements, but without success. Exactly where the body now is has not yet been made public, but as to the above fact Mrs. Stewart had herself given them in full detail and with no reservation. At Garden City there are no indications that unusual efforts are being made to push forward the work on the crypt.

Among the bonds stolen at the Northampton bank robbery in 1876 were six Missouri Pacific mortgage bonds. The coupons belonging to these bonds were yesterday presented for payment to the Missouri Pacific company in this city. The company has been notified that these bonds were stolen and sent word to the owner. The owner attempted to prevent payment, but the holders, a reputable banking firm, demanded payment at once, and threatened to protest the coupons. The company paid the amount by its check. The payment of the check was this morning enjoined by Judge Barrett on application, and the right to the coupons as proceeds will be litigated. The coupons were stamped on the back with the name of Gumpertz, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and came to this country through a highly respectable firm. They are supposed to be part of the $100,000 stolen securities. It is said the robbers negotiated them in Europe.

Mrs. Kate Cobb, who was convicted of murder in the second degree, made the following statement to the public to-day: To the Public—In view of the fact that up to the present time I have kept silent, except when on the witness stand in regard to my connection with the crime of which I have been accused, I have been requested by gentlemen connected with the public press to make some further statement than I yet have with regard to the matter. I have only to say that, being innocent, I was conscious I could be vindicated, and acting under my counsel, I remained silent until the time of my trial. At the trial I told, as my oath as a witness bound me to tell, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. On the testimony of a perjurer, together with that of other witnesses against me, some of whom were mistaken in their statements, the jury have found me guilty. I do not call in question the honesty of this verdict, I can only say that it is a mistaken one, and protest most solemnly that I am innocent of the crime with which I have been convicted.

Charles Demond, treasurer of the Massachusetts home missionary society, has resigned by request of the executive committee, who publish a notice that this action is made necessary by recently discovered malfeasance in office and peculation by Demond, who had made an unauthorized use of the funds of the society. The committee decline to make public further particulars, claiming they do not know as yet whether the society has lost anything by the action of Demond, which was in changing the invested funds of the society without having authority for so doing. The amount at risk ranges from $50,000 to $100,000. It is said Demond was speculating extensively in western real estate, and has sold the securities of the society and invested the proceeds in western lands for the sake of the commissions he would receive on such investments. The property has all been placed in the hands of the society, but the value is considered doubtful. Until the executive committee finishes its examination, it will be impossible to say what the loss will amount to. The society is a Congregational institution, auxiliary to the American home missionary society, and its object is to facilitate the organization of orthodox Congregational churches and aiding feeble congregations in this state.

S. M. Mills & Co., brokers, have failed. The loss will not be over $50,000. The firm went into liquidation some time ago, but was reinstated in the stock exchange.

St. Louis, January 18.—A St. Joseph, Missouri, dispatch says that Colonel M. F. Inman, of Cameron, Missouri, committed suicide last Wednesday by shooting himself in the head in his office. No cause is given for the act. He was fifty-five years old, and came to St. Joe from Baltimore thirty years ago. He was one of the pioneer engineers that first examined the route of the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad and intimately connected with ex-Governor Stewart in the early measures which resulted in the success of that enterprise.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—While Miss Sherman, of Ironton, O., was standing near a stove this morning, her dress caught fire, literally burning her before it was extinguished. Her mother is at the point of death from paralysis.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—The grand jury in the case of Henry Feltus, editor of the Bloomington, Ind., Courier, charged with the murder of Rogers, county attorney, one year's eve, while the parties were indicted, has injected Feltus for murder in the second degree; bail, $3,000. The trial is set for January 28.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—The grand jury, now in session, found a true bill against Robert Martin, the confessed murderer of John Whittemeyer and wife, in Bell's bend, Tuesday night. His case was placed upon the docket to be tried at the present term of the criminal court, and will probably be reached in the early part of February. Whittemeyer joined the Catholic Knights of America, in Nashville, three weeks ago, and walked all the way here from his home to be initiated. Since then he has died in $2.50. His children will receive about $1,000 from that source. The murdered man was well known in north Nashville, where he used to sell hoop-poles.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—The steamer J. R. Church, of the New Orleans and Cincinnati packet line, was sunk by an ice gorge near Leavenworth, Ind., on Wednesday, and is probably a total wreck. She is loaded with molasses and on her way to the Ohio.

### FOREIGN FLASHES.

**Weston's Great Walk—English News—The Steamship Constitution.**

LONDON, January 17.—Edward Payson Weston has wagered Sir John Astley £100 to £50 that he (Weston) would walk 2,000 miles in 1,000 hours on the public roads of England. He will take the south end of England, passing around the coast to Cornwall and back to London. He will not walk on Sunday. He agrees to deliver a lecture in each principal town through which he passes. This requires a little over fifty miles per day for six days each week. If Weston fails to do as strong as when he tramped from John O'Groat's house to Land's End, he will forfeit the money. The walk begins to-day.

The steamer left the Royal Exchange five minutes past midnight. His first day's journey is to Faversham, a distance of 81 miles. The judges travel in a conveyance. He passed through Chatham at 8:30 o'clock a. m., at which it was snowing heavily. Early in the morning rain fell but the atmosphere becoming colder it turned to half-frozen sleet, and about 9 o'clock this gave place to snow, which continued falling heavily throughout the morning. Traffic in the streets is greatly impeded.

The United States ship Constitution is apparently uninjured. No damage. She will sail in a few days for New York.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 18.—The Agence Russe says the proposal to extend the functions of the commission for the organization of eastern Roumelia has received the assent of all the powers, and that such prolongation does not constitute a violation of the treaty of Berlin. The Russian administration of the government of eastern Roumelia is thus prolonged till the labors of organization by the commission are concluded.

The Middlesboro, Rosedale and Ferry Hill company have failed. Liabilities, £270,000; assets, £350,000.

The United States ship Constitution is making three inches of water per hour. Divers will examine the hull Monday. A considerable quantity of chain cable had to be jetsamed before she floated.

STOCKHOLM, January 18.—The branch office of the Gottenberger commercial company has suspended payment.

The coroner's jury find that the late Edward Mathew Ward, painter, cut his throat while temporarily insane from ill health.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BERLIN, January 19.—The Post (semi-official) in an article upon the commercial distress in England, after enumerating the recent success of England in her foreign policy, says: "To maintain her rank in the world, she must now enter upon a commercial struggle. Protective agitation has already commenced in England."

Other journals state, under reserve, that as soon as the socialist democratic deputies come to Berlin for the opening of the reich stag they will be expelled in virtue of the existing state of siege.

### THE FRENCH SITUATION.

**Gambetta Playing his Cards so as to Avoid Defeat.**

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, January 19.—The Paris correspondent of the Times thinks that if Gambetta makes the rejection of General Farre and the appointment of General Gresley as minister of war a pretext for separating himself from the cabinet to avoid the risk of sharing in its defeat, and, in so doing, underestimate his own strength, that by a resolute stand against the extremists he would win for himself the support of both chambers and the country. He will not probably be among those who ascend the tribune to assail the cabinet in next week's debate, unless he decides to accept the office. In summarizing the various ministerial probabilities, now being discussed in political circles, the correspondent thinks it very improbable that Dufaure will get a majority or that Gambetta will undertake to form the ministry headed by himself. It is more likely that the cabinet will be reconstructed under M. De Marcere or M. De Freycinet. It is increasingly improbable that President McMahon will resign under any circumstances.

A meeting to-day of the republican left, numbering 242 members, again discussed the ministerial programme, and declared it unacceptable, adding, however, that it would wait for the government's explanation to the chamber before pronouncing a final decision.

### THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

**Proceedings in the House—The Geneva Award Bill—Red Cloud's Arrival—Department Notes.**

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—The house resumed as the regular order of business the Geneva award bill. After considerable debate, at half past five it was passed by a vote of yeas 113 and nays 93. The bill as passed revives and continues the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, fixes the number of judges at three and limits its existence to eighteen months. First-class claims will be for damages directly done by confederate cruisers on the high seas, although within four miles of shore. In cases of whaling vessels, ten per cent. additional will be allowed in lieu of freight and that the same allowance be made with six per cent. interest on judgments heretofore rendered in favor of whaling vessels; that the second class claims be for additional interest on former judgments, and on all judgments hereafter rendered the interest allowed to be six per cent.; that the third class claims be for the payment of premiums for war risks, and deductions to be made of any sums paid back in diminution of such premiums, so that only actual loss shall be allowed. The secretary of the treasury is directed to pay, and without further adjudication by any court, the 10 per cent. upon whaling vessels and their outfits, with six per cent. interest, and on awards heretofore made, and also to pay two per cent. additional interest on all judgments heretofore made. Judgments rendered in the first class to be paid first, then the second class.

If the money is not sufficient to pay all of the second-class they will be paid pro rata, and a like rule will also apply to the third-class. No foreign born person will be excluded if he is residing or doing business in the United States or was sailing under the United States flag. The act shall not be construed as renewing or continuing any of the commissions of judges or officers of the former court. Any balance remaining shall be a fund from which congress may hereafter authorize the payment of other claims thereon.

THE COMMITTEES.

The house committee on coinage, weights and measures has decided to prepare a bill for the redemption of the trade dollar at par and to prohibit any further circulation in the United States. They have not decided whether coinage for export will be permitted in future. Mr. Vance was authorized to report Mr. Cummings's bill for the redemption in legal tender of subsidiary silver and for the reissue thereof. The house committee on foreign affairs held an informal conversation on the Japanese indemnity fund bill, heretofore reported. The committee will press the passage of the bill.

Red Cloud arrived at Fort Robinson last night. The Ogallalas request that all the women and children now widows and orphans held as prisoners be turned over to them to take to their homes and care for them. The request will be granted.

The house committee on printing has agreed to report, with a favorable recommendation, the bill to reduce the expenses of public printing and binding. The bill provides that the regular documents to be printed shall comprise the journals of the two houses, the president's messages, the annual reports proper of heads of departments, together with such condensed statements as are absolutely necessary to explain the same.

### AMONG THE STATES.

**The Wisconsin Senatorship—Governor Vance's Nomination.**

WILWAUKEE, January 18.—The democrats yesterday nominated Chief Justice Ryan as their candidate for United States senator.

RALEIGH, January 18.—The nomination of Governor Vance was unanimously made by a full caucus and by acclamation. Another bolt by Merrimon and his friends is not feared. The struggle has been to restore Merrimon to full fellowship in the democratic party, and start him in the gubernatorial race in 1880, looking ahead to Ransom's seat in the senate. The election of Moring who was a former friend of Merrimon, as speaker was due partly to an accident and partly to personal considerations.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, January 19.—The house passed a bill to repeal the charter of the Louisiana lottery company by a vote of 63 to 20. It is said to be doubtful about its passing the senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 19.—A Silver City dispatch says that Governor Braunin's message favors the extension of the Utah and Northern railroad, providing the people of the territory will not be subjected to additional burdens. It favors the extinction of the leading Indian reservation, in order that valuable lands held by the Umatilla and other tribes may be thrown open to settlement.

## BILL ARP'S CHAT.

### IN WHICH HE RUMINATES AGAIN.

**He Grows Eloquent Over the Good Luck of General "Tige" Anderson—A Run Back in Memory to the Days of Blood—Other thoughts in the Old Man's Mind.**

Written for The Constitution.

And so "Old Tige" has come to the front again—going to marshall the way that the boys should go, or marshall the boys as away they go. I think I know him. I see him now, standing around as straight as an Injun, a good-humored twinkle in his eye. He'l make a good marshal, I know, for he's firm and kind-hearted, and wont be after runnin the boys down for every little sin thats got no malice in it. Old Tige used to be a curious riddle to me. He seemed to love life, and friends and good things just like other people, but I dont think it ever occurred to him that it was a very sad matter to give em up, or that a little prudence was advisable in times of great peril. Careful of his men and of their comfort at all times, yet he seemed utterly unconcerned for himself. If he had any idea of that unpleasant agitation which is akin to fear, he made no sign. Ive heard it said that all the old army officers was the same way because they was bred to it. When they jined the army, it was part of the bargain that some day there was bound to be a collision between something dangerous and their corporosity, and this idea got to be a matter of course, and it wasent genteel nor military to dodge it if they could—in fact, it wasent a very disagreeable thing to die for one's country, and as for losing an eye, or a leg, or an arm and being retired on a comfortable pension, why, that was perfectly splendid.

But, you see, the volunteers dident make that sort of a bargain. They hadent had time to wear off the ragged edges of such bloody-colored views. It's true they hollored for liberty or death, but they wasent fully reconciled to more than liberty or crippled. Their business wasent soldiering. It was just to go in and whip the fight and come back home and stay there. To them the war was a little episode—something grand, gloomy and peculiar—especially peculiar: a sort of a multitudinous duel which had to be fout, for though there was surgeons and preachers enough lookin on, there were no seconds to see it fout fair or have it honorably adjusted. Of course it was natural they should ruminate over their chances with a good deal of interest. But Tige, old Tige—he never ruminated. I knew he dident, for one day as we were resten on the banks of Hazel river the everlasten Yankees were behind a mountain on the other side, and every now and then they sent a sizzen shell over among us to keep us reminded of the devil and his angels. Old Tige was a lying down under the shade of a tree, and while we were all a chatten and our horses a croppin the grass, a stray bumb dropped down among us like a thunderbolt and busted. Not a fragment touched us, but a piece about as big as a Mexican dollar took the general's horse right square in the head and killed him. That was the only time I ever saw him mad beyond reason. Language was used that is too numerous to mention. If it ever occurred to him that old Tige had made a narrow escape nobody knew it, and our regret was that if such maledictions was obliged to be used on that occasion the whole yanky nation wasn't there drawn up in line to receive em. About the same time one of his men had an arm broke by a spent ball while he was a lying down, and a fool doctor who had just been assigned for duty to one of the regiments cut it off and bungled it up and it broke lose again and the poor fellow was about to bleed to death, and Dr. Miller was sent for and had to cut it off again higher up, and I think Green's murderin doctor and the medical board that sent him there and the yankees who killed his horse old Tige that day and night wore out all the worst words in the dictionary and richt smart thats never been compiled.

I remember as how at another time when his headquarters was at the Price house below Richmond just a day or so before the big fight with McLellan, old Tig, says he, "Boys, lets ride round to the other end of the line and see how the land lays, and the devil will be to pay here soon and we must know what we are about." So we rode round with the curve of the woods about three miles, and after the general was satisfied he remarked, carelessly: "Its three miles round but only one mile across this open field to the Price house; them yankee batteries are a grinnin at us, but lets give em a dare, for they cant hit us a runnin." He never give us any time to discuss the propriety of the thing, but away he went, and our horses were followin as fast as they could before we had time to think about it. Well, them yankee guns wasent four hundred yards from the line we rode, and shore enough they opened fire and shot at us every step of the way. The cannon balls whizzed over us, and behind us, and plowed up the ground all around us, but our time hadent come to step down and out that way. I dont know for sertin that a man can shrink up and get smaller under tryin emergencies, but I've always thought that Major Ayer looked a little thinner in that ride than I had ever known him, and as for myself it was the jast time I went foolin along after old Tige on his recognizances, as he called em.

Did Tige was what you might call an exemplary soldier, not exactly in a scriptural sense, like Havelock or Stonewall Jackson, but he was always ready to obey orders. When they came from headquarters he never criticised or questioned, but went right strait to executin. If they come in the night, or in the rain, or the storm, it was all the same. He never grumbled, but roused up the boys and they was just like him—always ready and always willen. He had no patience with a commander who demoralized his troops by raising issues with a superior officer. One day a brigadier come along and says, "General, what's your opinion about this squabble we've got into with General Lee?" "What squabble," says Tige: "I didn't know that sort of a thing could be did." "Why, the issue whether the companies shall elect their own officers to fill vacancies, or do they go up by promotion?" "I've no opinion about it," says Tige; "I never have an opinion in the face of a general order from my superior officer."

Well, I knew that he was saved for some good purpose, or he would have been killed forty times and over, according to the calculation of chances, and I'm glad he's in a position to make himself useful and provide for his family. Our heroes cant all be govenors and members of congress. But a marshal's place or even a life insurance agency is dignified when they accept it. Never mind. By and by we'll pension all of em, and their widows and orphans, with back rations threwd in. See if we dont, Mr. Blaine. BILL ARP.

**He Killed Children as He Would Rabbits.**

The man who said he committed nine murders in Nebraska is thus portrayed by the Omaha Bee, of December 31:

Stephen D. Richards is now safely lodged in Kearney jail, and the probability is, that contrary to general expectation, he will not be lynched, but hanged in legal way. All day Sunday the vicinity of the jail seemed to have more attraction for the citizens than all the churches together. All who wished, after being thoroughly searched, were allowed to enter the jail and interview the prisoner. The jail where he is confined is a two-story stone building, about forty feet square. The sheriff and his family occupy the second story, and the prisoners are confined on the ground floor, which has heavy iron doors and bars across the windows. There are five other men awaiting trial, mostly for horse-stealing. Richards is heavily ironed in a cell five feet by seven feet. He seems cheerful and contented, eats and sleeps well, laughs and talks freely with any one who will talk with him, and acts as if he cared nothing about his awful crimes. It may be remembered that about a year or so ago Nixon, alias Underwood, one of the Big Springs Union Pacific express robbers, was confined in this jail for safe keeping.

In the jail at the same time was Mrs. Harlson's husband, who was waiting trial for stealing lumber. One morning both prisoners were missing, having escaped by sawing through the cell-doors, which were made of heavy boiler iron, and afterward sawing through the iron bars of the windows. Richards now states that he helped those men to escape, and furnished them with saws and pistols. Harlson has ever since been afraid to come home, and his wife and children were compelled to be alone, thereby becoming an easy prey to Richards, who also states that at the time he killed Mrs. Harlson and her children breakfast had been prepared. After he killed them he scrubbed the blood marks from the floor, then washed his hands, ate his breakfast, and went to Hastings on a visit. He stated that he cared no more for killing the children than if they had been young jack rabbits. He waived preliminary examination. It is likely Judge Gaslin will hold a special term of court immediately for his speedy trial.

### VIRGINIA'S PROTEST

**Against the Usurpations of the Federal Authority in that State.**

RICHMOND, January 18.—The senate special committee and the house committee on federal relations, acting jointly, to-day submitted a long report and a series of resolutions in regard to the alleged usurpation of state rights by Federal Judge Rives, of the western district of Virginia. The resolutions declare:

1. That the constitution of the United States is in as full force and vigor as when adopted and ratified.

2. That Virginia in re-entering the union after the civil war resumed all her relations to the government on a perfect equality with every other state, and is entitled to the same rights and powers and council by the same duties and obligations as each other state, and her citizens are equal in every respect under the constitution with all other citizens of the United States.

3. That the United States can only exercise the powers delegated to them in the constitution. Within the scope of these powers the government is supreme; beyond them it has no existence.

4. That the preservation of the states and the maintenance of their governments are as much within the design and care of the constitution as the preservation of the union and the maintenance of the federal government, and separate and i dependent autonomy of states is necessary to the union under the constitution.

5. That the essential and fundamental right reserved by the people of the states is to organize each state as a separate and distinct political society, to constitute therein such government as best suits their will and pleasure, and to change it whenever their convenience requires it, subject only to the constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof.

6. That the necessary and inherent condition of this reserved right of local self-government is right, and that it is the duty of states to protect life, liberty and property within her jurisdiction by laws of her own creation and by officers of her own selection.

7. That the constitution of the United States grants certain powers and imposes consequent duties upon the United States which they are bound to execute and perform, and that rights reserved to states impose on them certain other functions and duties which they are equally bound to execute and perform, and that the United States can no more rightfully interfere with and attempt to execute the powers and perform the functions of states than the states can those of the United States, and any attempt of either to interfere with the rights of the other will be an usurpation and unconstitutional and void.

8. That the United States have only the right to prevent the exercise by states of the powers prohibited to them by the constitution by pronouncing such forbidden action void through judicial power, but in no case can the United States undertake to perform any duty which the state should perform.

9. That therefore all acts of congress, particularly the civil rights bill and enforcement act, which attempt to provide for the performance by the United States of duty belonging to the state are unconstitutional and void.

10. That therefore the action of the judge of the district court of the United States for the western district of Virginia in assuming jurisdiction of the cases of Lee Reynolds and Burwell Reynolds, parties charged with a crime against this commonwealth, and held to answer therefor, is an attempt to execute the laws of this commonwealth, and to regulate her internal policy in the courts and by officers of the United States, and is unwarranted by the constitution; is destructive of the rights of the people in each state to protect life, liberty and property in their own way, by their own courts and officers and ought at once to be rescinded by proper judicial action, and a recurrence of the same prevented by appropriate legislation.

11. That proper legal provision ought to be made for the prompt and effective supervision by the supreme court of the United States of all the proceedings of the judges of inferior courts of the United States.

12. That the governor is instructed to direct the attorney-general to institute proceedings in the case of this commonwealth before the United States supreme court and demand such protection and redress as that tribunal can afford in the premises.

### A MISSING ITALIAN.

**About Whom a Good Deal is Being Said.**

ROME, January 18.—In the Italian chamber of deputies, yesterday, Signor Depretis, president of the council, in reply to an interrogation by Signor Ercole regarding the disappearance of Colonel Gola, and what steps the government had taken in the matter, recapitulated the facts. Colonel Gola, it will be remember, of the Servian boundary commission, went from Belgrade to Bucharest with Major Wilson, of the same commission. The latter left Bucharest on the 3d of December and was to rejoin Colonel Gola at Rustchuk, when they were to proceed together to Constantinople, but Major Wilson has never seen Colonel Gola since he left him in Bucharest, and no trace has been found of him, though official inquiries have been made in every direction.

Signor Depretis stated that, notwithstanding the most diligent efforts of the Italian government and its agents, nothing has been ascertained throwing any light on the mystery. He said he trusted the Roumanian government would not fail in the duty incumbent on it of making searching inquiry in the case.

Signor Ercole was dissatisfied with the reply. He insisted that the Roumanian government was responsible for the disappearance of Colonel Gola, and declared that if the Italian government did not make itself respected in the matter, and take such steps as appeared to him sufficient, he should move a vote of want of confidence in the government.

**That Visit to Paris.**

Everybody in the city who desires to pass a pleasant and instructive, and be for a couple of hours translated to the gorgeous scenes of the Paris exposition, should not fail to at once secure the best seats for the exhibition on Wednesday night for the benefit of the Benevolent home. DeGive's opera house should be crowded, as the proceeds are to go for the relief of the poor and needy who claim the care of the noble ladies of the home.

The views will each cover four hundred square feet of canvas and will be shown by the aid of the oxy-hydrogen light and the latest improved stereopticon for dissolving views. These pictures are actual photographs taken upon the spot, and are sixty-five in number, embracing a complete tour of the exposition.

During the exhibition the views will be explained by Mr. Sam. W. Small, who was officially connected with the American section of the exposition.

During the interlude Atlanta's favorite tenor, Mr. McCrystal, will sing some of his newest and sweetest solos. The entertainment will be a rare one, and the reserved seats, now on sale at Phillips & Crew's, can be secured without extra charge. See advertisement and get your seats to-morrow.

**New Copartnership.**

Mr. Jno. F. Simons, of the late firm of Simons & Lee, wholesale commission merchants, 19 Broad street, has taken in Mr. G. C. Drummond as a partner and the firm's name will henceforth be Simons & Drummond. They now have enlarged capital and greater facilities at their command. They offer most liberal advances to shippers and better bargains to their customers. They hope for and should receive most liberal patronage, as both are enterprising young men. The well-known salesman, Mr. W. H. C. Nickleberry, is still with this firm.

## QUIRKS OF THE QUILL.

### EVOLVED FROM OUTER DARKNESS.

**Uncle Remus Sets all the Boys to Talking, and Puzzles the Smiling Gentleman at the Door—The Points of an Editorial Discussion, Etc.**

Written for The Constitution.

We had all gone through the papers, and Charley, the bench-legged black-and-tan, who is the peculiar property of THE CONSTITUTION office, had taken possession of them for a quiet snooze, when there came

A RAP AT THE DOOR

of the sanctum. It is funny about these raps—but they invariably give a man away. There is the dignified rap, the self-asserting rap, the eager rap, the expectant rap and the timid rap; and the funniest thing about the whole business is, the boys have got them all classified so that, like the great and good Senator Jones, who can tell the sex of a hog by merely smelling of the frying-pan, they can interpret the grosser characteristics of a man by the manner in which he knocks at the door. The boys were laughing and talking, and

THE EDITORIAL PRESENCE

failed to hear the rap, which was decidedly of the timid sort. Presently it came again, a little louder, but not less timid.

"Come!" said the Editorial Presence sententiously. He will be polite, in spite of the frightful example the young men set him. In response to the invitation, the door opened and a tall man, with a deprecatory smile upon his face and a very red handkerchief in his hand, ventured into the room. Shutting the door carefully behind him and treading very lightly as though he would not for the world disturb anybody or break anything, he came towards the grate. His smile was

THE MOST ELOQUENT APOLOGY

for his presence that could be imagined.

"Come right in. Sit down," said the E. P. in his hearty way.

"Oh, don't let me trouble you," said the stranger, burying both hands in his red bandana and making believe to wash them then and there. "I woulh't trouble you for the world. I know how it is. I merely called to see if I could get a copy of the Charlotte Observer of Friday before last. If it isn't convenient ——"

OFTEN THE CASE.

"Why, it's often the case," said the sporting editor, in the tone of one resuming a conversation that had been interrupted by the entrance of the stranger. "It's often the case. I remember one time when Abrams had the News here. A man dropped in on the same kind of business. He was a middle-aged man, too—talked well and had on good clothes; but, bless my life! that didn't make any difference. The mailing clerk went out and borrowed a double-barreled gun and shot the man square in the back—right between the shoulders."

"What did they do with the remains?" the society editor frigidly inquired.

AS TO THE REMAINS.

"Well, they remained in the back yard about a week and then John Young and myself stuffed them into an ash-barrel."

"Was the murder never discovered?" asked the stranger.

"Murder!" exclaimed the sporting editor with amazement. "Why, the man was killed in self-defense."

"Oh, it often happens in Texas," said the literary parent of "Old Si," placidly. "When I was on the Houston Age, a gentleman came in one day on the same business. I won't be certain, but I think his desire was for a San Antonio paper. The editor handed me an old envelope on which he had written, 'I have a pair of brass knuckles; go and get a rope. We will fry his liver.' You may be sure I went after the rope. The whole affair was conducted as neatly and as quietly as the election of a church organist."

SOMEWHAT EPICUREAN.

"Did you really fry his liver?" asked the stranger, making a sad effort to smile.

"No. The editor changed his mind, and we had it broiled."

"And did you eat it?"

Old Si's l. p. looked up in apparent astonishment. "Why, the man was as healthy as you or I."

"That reminds me," said the young man who is responsible for Mortimer Pitts, "of an incident that occurred while I was editing the Commercial in Rome.

A VERY FAT MAN

came in one day and inquired for the Memphis Appeal. I told him to call around again after supper. Tinney Rucker was visiting me at the time and when the fat man calle I we chloroformed him, carried him to my house—I was keeping bachelor's hall then—carved him up with a hand-saw, and buried him in thirteen different places. But there is one consolation," he continued, with something like a sigh.

"What is that?" asked the stranger, rising and wiping the perspiration from his face.

GRADY AND RUCKER.

"We planted thirteen rose-bushes over him and hung a copy of the Appeal upon every one of them. I have no doubt the fat man appreciated our motives. Tinney Rucker wanted to dig him up and sell him to a doctor, but some of the neighbors objected, and for that reason the remains were never disturbed. Did you say you wanted a Charlotte Observer?"

"No," said the stranger quickly. "I got the names of the papers confused. It's mighty warm in this room. Good morning. Sorry to have troubled you," and with that the stranger struck a bee-line for the door and lumbered down stairs as though impelled by the motives of one in a desperate hurry. Charley raised his head, barked

A FEEBLE SOPRANO BARK

and addressed himself to sleep again, while the boys, when they had got over their convulsions, settled down to work with the happy consciousness that they had foiled a professional exchange fiend.

### BEECHER AS A MONEY MAKER.

**How the Great Preacher Earned Two Millions of Dollars—Magnificent Results of Thirty Years' Intellectual Labor.**

New York Herald.

The announcement made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher that the pew rentals of his church had aggregated in the neighborhood of a million dollars took many people by surprise, and it was not until they turned to the printed record that they could realize the startling reality. But if Mr. Beecher has thus far been monumentally successful in filling the coffers of the corporation of which he is the head and animating spirit, his own personal reward has been greater and even more remarkable yet. It has been said that, like other men of genius, Mr. Beecher is chronically hard up, and that the pull of the dun is not entirely unfamiliar to the Beecherian gong. Of this sad fact the distinguished divine makes no secret. Indeed, in a characteristically jolly way he makes light of it, and never allows his own money matters to worry him an iota or keep him on a ragged edge for a moment.

With the possible exception of the late Daniel Webster, to whom money was as dross and debt a chronic fact, it may be doubted if any American ever made money so rapidly or spent it as easily as Henry Ward Beecher. In round figures, he has handled, outside of the funds of his church, not less than a round million of dollars, and yet if he were unfortunately to die to-day it is doubtful if his estate, after his debts were paid, would net $50,000 in cash. In his early ministerial days he lived on charity to a certain extent—that is, he preached in churches unable to pay his salary, and, as he often stated in public, he was a beneficiary of the American home mission society, without whose aid neither he nor his charge could have lived.

His salary, when he became pastor of Plymouth church, was at first $1,200, although it was soon thereafter raised to $1,500. As the church and society grew and prospered the first effort made was to pay off the church debt. Then the pastor was remembered, and it was not long before he ceived the then handsome salary of $5,000. In fact, it would be a fair average to say that Mr. Beecher's compensation during his first Brooklyn decade was $5,000 per annum, which sum includes what he may have received at meetings and as presents. By this time he was quite popular as a lecturer before lyceums, mercantile associations and general societies. Like Dr. Chapin, Dr. Thompson, Park Benjamin and others, Mr. Beecher was very glad to lecture for what Dr. Chapin called "F-A-M-E"—i. e., "fifty dollars and my expenses." Engagements poured in rapidly, and he soon found that the only way in which he could restrain the rush for his services was to raise his rate to $75 a lecture. But after a while even that resort failed him, and he raised to $100, which sum was cheerfully paid by associations, that found it an easy matter to make from $500 to $1,000 by the operation. A low estimate of Mr. Beecher's lecture receipts in the first ten years of his Brooklyn life is $2,000 per year. Putting his pulpit income at $5,000 a year and his lecture receipts at $2,000, it is clear that he made not less than $7,000, or $70,000 in the decade from these two sources.

THE SECOND DECADE.

But the second term of ten years developed the young man's money-making faculty still more surprisingly. His people knew the necessity of keeping their pastor comfortable if they cared to keep him at all. Boston offered him the old Park street church and New York was willing to build him a great tabernacle centrally located, where strangers as well as residents might have the pleasure of listening to his eloquent ministrations. A series of revivals and several misfortunes conspired to keep Mr. Beecher in Brooklyn, where his salary was gradually increased and averaged during the second decade the cheerful sum of $10,000 per annum. This was the term of his greatest activity, when he preached political sermons, sermons on the war, sermons on the dignity of man, sermons that from his standpoint taught men how to serve the state. Naturally the one fed the other, and Mr. Beecher's services in the lecture field were in increased demand. He prepared several apropos to the excitement of the time, and went from state to state sowing liberal seed in fallow ground, and making money rapidly. He made not less than $5,000 a year, and probably much more, by lecturing in the second term of ten years. It was during this time, also, that he went to Europe, faced the British mobs and earned the gratitude of the nation. For that great service he received no compensation except the thanks of the government and the empty compliment of a few brevets in the army for his son.

Having been the pastor of the leading Congregational church for twenty years, and having carried the corporation which he served through a period of financial depression, it was but natural that his people made him participate in their exceptional prosperity. It was argued that as Mr. Beecher's preaching put in the Plymouth treasury from $50,000 to $60,000 a year, it was but fair that he should have at least $20,000 a year as salary. His friends said he could easily make three or four times that sum by lecturing, and the society unanimously voted him $20,000 a year. That sum he has averaged in the past ten years. A few seasons back he requested the society to reduce his salary to $15,000, but Tom Shearman made a point in his behalf by voting that a donation of $5,000 should be accepted from the pastor, but that his salary should remain at $20,000, and it does. Mr. Beecher's lecturing popularity took a sudden rise, and under skillful manipulation his income has averaged not less than $15,000. Some years it was not quite that figure, but in others it exceeded it by a very large amount.

MR. BEECHER'S LITERARY LABORS.

Although there has never been a time in Mr. Beecher's busy life when he was not "at" some literary labor, the little he made by his pen prior to his settlement in Brooklyn cannot effectively be considered in the estimate of his pecuniary successes. The lynx-eyed Henry C. Bowen saw the money there was in the pastor at a very early date, and, after paying him liberally for several years as the "star" contributor to the Independent, made him editor of that political-religious weekly at a handsome salary. About this time, Mr. Albert Bonner was one of Mr. Beecher's greatest admirers and most staunch supporters. He in vain endeavored to capture him as a story writer, but succeeded in securing a number of articles called "Star Papers, by a Man who Keeps His Eyes and Ears Open," for which, it is said, he paid the writer $200 each. By means of shrewd diplomacy and a magnificent offer Mr. Bonner finally induced Mr. Beecher to write for the Ledger the New England story of "Norwood." It was the hardest, because the longest and most regularly exacting work, Mr. Beecher had ever undertaken. Still for it he received Mr. Bonner's check for $25,000, and, on dit, that liberal douceurs to Mrs. Beecher were given for her persistency in keeping Henry up to his work. From this time on the editorial pen, the contributor's pencil, the hymn book maker's scissors and the compiler's pastepot were part and parcel of Mr. Beecher's regular outfit.

THE LIFE OF CHRIST.

When the "great and good" Mr. Bowen and his pastor became two there was an opportunity for the latter in a paper called the Church Union. It was purchased and put in a stock company as the Christian Union. Mr. Beecher's salary was $10,000, and he was given one-half the paper. About this time Ford & Co. conceived the idea of Beecher's "Life of Christ," and made him an offer of $100,000 for the book and a large copyright. He took the check and wrote one volume, from the sales of which he realized largely also. Then came the Tilton mess, and the aid afforded in one way or another was not less than $100,000. The "Life of Christ" dragged slowly on, involving the distress of the publishers and widespread discontent of all who had purchased the first volume and waited for the second. It is no part of the motive of this review to treat of the "Life of Christ" other than as one of the elements of Mr. Beecher's wonderful money-making faculty. His receipts from that source were in the neighborhood of $15,000.

AN EXTRAORDINARY LECTURE SEASON.

An enterprising Boston firm have monopolized Mr. Beecher in the last two years, and they farmed him out in the lecture field to immense profits. Under their management he has traveled from Maine to California, lectured all over the country and refused four times as many offers as he accepted. It is within bounds to say that Mr. Beecher has profited by this engagement not less than $30,000, and he is yet in the early days of his tour.

RECAPITULATION.

From this brief and cursory review of a great man's pecuniary progress it will be seen that he is one of a million as a maker, if not a saver, of the one thing needful.

Tabulated, the estimate is as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Salary first ten years | $ 50,000 | |
| Salary second ten years | 100,000 | |
| Salary third ten years | 200,000 | |
| Total | | $350,000 |
| Lectures first ten years | $ 20,000 | |
| Lectures second ten years | 50,000 | |
| Lectures third ten years | 100,000 | |
| | | 170,000 |
| Novel of "Norwood" | $ 25,000 | |
| Copyright and sales of "Norwood" | 5,000 | |
| | | 30,000 |
| "Life of Christ" | $ 10,000 | |
| Copyright and sales of "Life of Christ" | 5,000 | |
| | | 15,000 |
| Editorial and journalistic work for thirty years | | 100,000 |
| Receipts from sermons, books, hymn books, sundry copyrights, etc. | | 25,000 |
| Weddings in thirty years | | 5,000 |
| Aid during the trial and for expenses | | 100,000 |
| Total | | $795,000 |

What special sources of income, other than these known to the general public, Mr. Beecher may have we do not know. There are always tidbits for the favored clergyman, and Mr. Beecher is not likely to be an exception. One of his earliest receipts was a paid-up policy for $10,000 in the Equitable life insurance company, and it is a fair assumption that in many ways he has appreciated the generosity of an affectionate flock, so that in round numbers he may be credited with having made and received not less than $1,000,000 since he put his foot in Brooklyn, thirty odd years ago.

That he has spent his earnings freely is well known. He has a

# The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 19, 1879.


MR. STEPHENS took his seat in the house, for the first time since his fall, on Wednesday of last week. He was warmly congratulated on his recovery.

IT is now stated that the negro Pinchback, who has been hanging on to the senate by his eyelashes for several years, is to be appointed an internal revenue agent in place of General Longstreet, who is now running the post-office and keeping an admirably managed hotel in Gainesville.

A CAUCUS of the democratic senators was held last week, at which the action of the party upon the various phases of living political questions was freely discussed. It was finally decided to appoint a committee of seven to consider the matter. This committee consists of Senators Thurman, Eaton, McDonald, Morgan, Gordon, Saulsbury and Harris.

THE election of Vest from Missouri and Vance from North Carolina to the senate of the United States is a notable addition to the intellectual strength of that body. Both are among the ablest men in the country, eloquent speakers, and experienced debaters. Either will prove more than a match for the cunning Edmunds or the perspiring Blaine, and together they will represent their states with all the vigor of their patriotism.

GOVERNOR VANCE, who is to take the seat now filled by Senator Merrimon, is no tyro in legislation. He has served in the legislature of his state, and in the federal house of representatives, where he was gaining a high position when the war broke out. He was elected to the United States senate in 1870, but he was not allowed to take his seat. He will go in this time, and it will not be long before the people of this country will know a great deal more of Zebulon Baird Vance than they now do.

THE pretense of the republicans that every colored man who votes the democratic ticket must necessarily be the victim of intimidation has always afforded a great deal of amusement to those who have seen democratic negroes with their hands full of democratic tickets going around electioneering among their colored friends; but the most ludicrous result of this pretense is the proposition of Senator Windom to colonize negroes who vote the democratic ticket in republican communities. Such an exhibition of partisan imbecility on the part of a man who occupies the high position of senator is in the nature of a sort of broad, but melancholy burlesque. The colored people in Georgia—those who are of any account as citizens—would hoot at Windom's proposition; unless, indeed, the great man intends to make the propositions of his bill mandatory.

WHILE in Montgomery recently E. V. Smalley, the lately resurrected correspondent of the New York Tribune, attended religious services at a Baptist church. It gives us pleasure to note, in this connection, that Smalley is of a pleasantly pious turn of mind, but our greatest gratification is based upon the well-established fact that Smalley, when he entered the church, was not then and there seized and devoured by the ku-klux. The truth of the business is, Smalley might even afford to go down into Wilkes county and take tea with General Toombs. The dread demons that caused him to get up in the night and "hump" himself from that region have grown to be peaceful citizens, and even General Toombs is not as fierce as he was wont to be. Smalley will perceive that we are rapidly becoming reconstructed.

SENATOR WINDOM is a nice man—a very nice man indeed. He is also a man of extraordinary intellect, if we may be permitted to judge from his recent action in the senate. This ripe statesman has introduced a resolution providing for the removal of the negro, at government expense, from the sections where he is fondly supposed by the implacables to be the victim of bull-dozing, and planting him in regions where there is already a republican majority in order that he may be permitted to vote as he pleases. When we come to consider the results that would follow the passage of this bill, our admiration for the genius of Windom becomes as intense as the electric light. It is eminently a philanthropic measure. Having removed the negro, the government would, of course, feel bound to furnish him with a homestead and rations until he became used to the climate. But there is one phase of the subject that has probably not occurred to the giant mind of Mr. Windom. Suppose the transplanted darkey continues to vote the democratic ticket—what is to be done about it? Is he to be bull-dozed by the republican majority? It strikes us that this move is merely preliminary to a proposition to colonize the negroes.

### A Prospective Republican Rumpus.

The more stalwart a republican is, in these days of tribulation, the more uneasy he is. He dreams dreams and sees diabolical visions in the small hours of the night. The white leaguers march across the foot of his bed in ominous procession, the ku-klux howl in the closet, and the rush and roar of a new rebellion are heard upon the night-wind. Thus disturbed it is no wonder that he gets up in the morning nervous and out of sorts and proceeds to vent his spleen upon the southern people. To add to the misery of his situation, he is just now confronted with a most perplexing problem—the more perplexing because, nervous and unstrung as he is, he sees in the near future the almost total extinction of the colored republican vote in the solid south—and he is even now casting about for a remedy. The following from the Indianapolis Journal, edited by an enthusiastic stalwart, will give an idea of the nature and extent of the trouble that is worrying the implacables:

> This is not right. The present basis of representation is wrong. Instead of being based on the electoral vote it should be based on the number of republican votes cast at the preceding election. This would give republican states their proper preponderance in convention, and prevent the anomaly of a republican candidate being nominated by democratic states.

As a matter of course we have no sort of interest in the matter, but it is a little surprising that the republicans should be thus ready to admit the fact that their party is steadily disappearing in the south. It also strikes us that the proposition is a trifle unjust to the leading republicans in the south who have strenuously endeavored to uphold the frayed and frazzled end of republicanism in this portion of the political vineyard. But we leave even this part of the subject to be discussed among the stalwarts themselves, though it would appear from our point of view that such a proposition is likely to create considerable of a rumpus in the republican camp.

### The Mexican Pension Bills.

The democrats succeeded, by a party vote, in having the bill providing for pensions to soldiers of the Mexican and the Creek, Seminole and Black Hawk wars, taken up last Wednesday. The bill gives eight dollars a month to soldiers who served in the Mexican war sixty days, and also to those who served thirty days in the Indian wars named in the bill. It also provides for the widows of these veterans, who have not remarried. As soon as the bill was before the house the republicans began to filibuster to secure its defeat. The house had wisely shut off all further debate in committee of the whole, and the republicans were compelled to resort to amendments. They proceeded to load the bill down with ridiculous amendments, until the house got weary, and the committee rose without taking final action on the bill. The amendments that were adopted make the bill to include all those who served sixty days in the late war between the states, and also those who served in the Indian wars of 1865-66. These amendments were agreed to, owing to the absence of democrats from the house. In the senate a similar bill met, on the following day, with a similar fate. Senator Edmunds offered the amendment to give to every survivor of the civil war the same pension which the bill proposes to give the survivors of the Mexican war, without regard to the question of physical disability, and his amendment was agreed to. These results put an end, of course, to any bill in this congress for pensioning the Mexican veterans. If the original bill had become a law, it would have benefited about six thousand surviving soldiers of the Mexican war, about one thousand widows of soldiers of that war, about two hundred soldiers or their widows of the Black Hawk war, and about thirty-five hundred soldiers or widows of soldiers of the Creek and Florida wars. A more deserving lot of citizens never asked for help from the general government; but the sectional hatred of the republican party refused them justice. The fact that more southern than northern men would be the beneficiaries of the bill led to its defeat. It is as dead as a door-nail for at least a year.

### The French Crisis.

In changing from a mixed government, in part republican and in part military, to one purely republican, France is experiencing an administrative crisis. The late senatorial elections transformed the senate into a republican body, and practically handed France over to the men who have patiently waited seven long years for the complete triumph of republican principles. When the two houses met on the second Tuesday of this month they expected, and had a right to expect, that the government would be made thoroughly republican. It was the will of the people, as far as they had had opportunity to express themselves, and the left, therefore, demanded changes both in the civil and military service to bring the government into harmony with itself and with popular sentiment. The senate promptly ejected the candidate of the right, the Duke d' Audiffret Pasquier, from the presidency of that body, putting in his place M. Martel, who has been an unqualified republican ever since he became a deputy in 1849. This brought the two chambers into harmony, and a reconstruction of the ministry of M. Dufaure was next in order. Here is where the trouble came in.

The Dufaure ministry came into office December 14, 1877, as a compromise, after a long and doubtful struggle between the president-marshal and the chamber of deputies. The premier is about eighty years old, but he has all his life been a conservative republican. When he made up his cabinet, he appointed General Borel minister of war, and this has been a sore point with the republicans ever since, as the general is far from being even a conservative republican, whatever that phrase may mean. When the ministerial declaration was laid before the assembly, it was found that General Borel, the chief enemy of republican institutions in the cabinet, had been transferred to the important command at Rouen, and that General Gresley, a milk-and-water man, had been given the portfolio of war. The cabinet had promised Gambetta, it seems, to appoint General Farre, whom the president could not control. It is admitted that General Gresley will do nothing to displease MacMahon, and this, of course, means that General Borel will be retained at Rouen, and that no important changes will be made in the great military commands. The radical republicans, therefore, demand a new cabinet—one that will put only republicans on guard or in office. The conservative portion of the left, on the other hand, favor the retention of the Dufaure ministry if it will make certain concessions that the people have plainly demanded and that the safety of the republic requires. Shall the chambers, by a vote of censure, drive Dufaure and perhaps MacMahon out of office, letting in Gambetta, or shall the aged premier be sustained in the hope that he will gradually carry out the wishes of the electoral bodies—these are the questions before France to-day.

It is difficult to forecast what Gambetta will do—for that is what the situation is in the last analysis. His sagacity in the past is, however, a guarantee that he will do nothing to seriously disturb the business of the people or increase the dangers that beset universal suffrage and self-government in its experimental years in his country. He is only forty years old, and if by waiting he can thoroughly establish the republic, he need not be in the least apprehensive that he will not reap all the honors that he can possibly covet. With the possible exceptions of Bismarck and Beaconsfield, the world does not to-day hold a more remarkable man than he who a few years ago was an obscure lawyer pleading in the police courts.

### The Electric Light.

No more interesting development has been presented to the intelligence of this age than the various degrees by which the electric light has approached perfection. The certainty that we are now very near the complete adaptation of this light to ordinary use will render a review of the main steps of development timely and interesting.

Like all great inventions, the incitement of the electric current to light has its foundation in despair and death. The first patent ever granted for an electric light was applied for in England in 1845. The applicant was J. W. Starr, a young Cincinnatian. His plan was very simple. He simply proposed to illuminate continuous strips of metallic and carbon conductors by a rapid transmission of electric currents over their surface. He also proposed to heat conductors by the same method. He explained his patent to Mr. George Peabody, who advanced the young American money with which to complete his projects. His first exposition of the method was to build a metal tree, which had twenty-six branches, each one being named for one of the states, and tipped by an electric light covered by a glass globe. The lights worked perfectly, and Professor Farraday and other eminent scientists pronounced it a thorough success. The young inventor went to his room in high spirits and was found in his bed the next morning stark dead. The terrible tension on his brain killed him—and thus the electric light claimed its first victim.

For several years there were no further developments. Various experiments were made, but no real progress was scored. There was always some defect in either the generator or the light. The possibility of applying it to practical purposes does not seem to have been considered until within the past few years. The first public streets ever lighted by electricity was the Avenu de l'Opera in Paris. These lights were put on at about the opening of the international exposition. The city of St. Petersburg at once adopted them for the lighting of its streets. Two globes of electric light have lately been placed at the Billingsgate wharf in London, and while there are some needful modifications, the general result is perfectly satisfactory, and the light furnished is really splendid. The river is flooded for a long distance with an enchanting glow, and with a few additional globes can be made as light as day. The surest test to which the electric light has been put is in the printing office of the London Times, as is well known the setting of type is the most trying of exercises, and demands a perfect, steady and clear light. The success of the "Times" lights is said to be perfect. A writer says of it: "From gaslight we suddenly merged into what seemed a flood of daylight, which came from six small lamps placed at intervals about the room. The light is exceedingly penetrating, as has been proved in the mines of England. There were several very important mines that could not be worked, because of the impossibility of lighting them with oil lamps. The introduction of the electric light made them accessible and bright, and gave the workmen all the light that was needed. In this country there are several large cotton and print mills that have adopted the Brush lamp and use it to the exclusion of all other light. The immense establishment of Wannamaker & Brown, in Philadelphia, is also illuminated by electricity. The town council of Liverpool has also applied for permission from parliament to introduce the electric light into the streets of that city.

It will thus be seen that the use of the light is extending with great rapidity. While the most of the demonstrations yet made are mere experiments it must be acknowledged that they are becoming very numerous. There seem to be two difficulties in the way. In the first place, it is hard to get a pure article of carbon. In the second place, it has been impossible, so far, to divide the light into small and portable lamps. Mr. Edison claims that the carbon can be made of any quality desired, and that he has an invention that will divide the light down to one candle power if necessary, with only a trifling loss of power. If this is done the whole problem is solved, and the electric light is a success beyond dispute. In the meantime gas stocks in Europe are going up slightly, in anticipation probably of the difficulty that will result in overcoming the troubles that lie in the path of the electric light.

### A Bummer's Ambition.

Mr. Murat Halstead is the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, and his position as such gives his opinions an importance that they would not otherwise possess. Apart from this, however, Mr. Murat Halstead is a remarkably shrewd observer of men and things. His Bohemian qualities give him rare advantages for forming his opinions and making up his estimates. All this goes without saying, and, consequently, the metropolitan journals, when they have exhausted the thrilling subject of polo and the equally thrilling descriptions of Colonel Kelancy Dane, his able white hat and his distinguished tally-ho, not infrequently order their correspondents to seek the western editor in his lair, and subject him to the painful formalities of an interview. This was Mr. Halstead's misfortune a day or two ago. He was pursued and captured by the correspondent of a metropolitan journal, and invited in a peremptory manner to tell what he knew about Grant and the prospects of Grant as a probable presidential candidate. It is to be presumed that Mr. Hatstead, thus pinned to the wall, did not take any very great pains to elaborate his opinions, but he talked with a volubility that was almost Chicagoan in its elegance.

He prefaced his conversation with the bland and child-like statement that Grant is not a thief, but qualified this remark later by saying that the Bulgarian bummer allowed thieves to control him and lent himself to their schemes with the ardor and freshness of a school-boy. Mr. Murat Halstead evidently believes that the disrepute into which Grant has fallen, and from which even his memory is not likely to recover during the next three or four generations, is a sort of poor-dog-Tray business. As an American this would be a very pleasant thing to believe, but the facts developed in the trial of the whisky thieves show conclusively that Grant's connection with the leaders of the gang was utterly corrupt, and this in view of the further fact that the most damaging testimony, and that which inculpated him beyond all question, was carefully suppressed. It will not do to say that he was led into it by his friendship for the thief, Babcock, for his eagerness to shield the latter was altogether too great to be accounted for by the ties of friendship. No impartial person, who followed the developments of the Babcock trial with anything like care, can doubt that Grant received his share of the spoils. Chattering along in his pleasant way, Mr. Halstead incidentally mentions that a railroad ring, in the last presidential election, rolled a barrel of money into the republican campaign fund at a critical moment, and thus saved the party. Perhaps this accounts for the fact that the Louisiana returning board was held so steadily to its work of fraud and forgery, but Mr. Halstead does not even hint at such a thing.

The most amusing portion of Mr. Halstead's interview (?) wherein we are fain to believe he was plying his tormenter with a deadly dose of western sarcasm, is where he told the reporter that he knew of his own personal knowledge that Grant didn't want to be president, but if congress would pass a law making the typical American boor field-marshal for life, with a salary of fifty thousand dollars a year, the Cincinnati editor thought Grant would be satisfied. This is the prettiest little scheme for taking care of a dead-beat that has yet been projected, and for that reason Mr. Halstead ought to be elected president of the as yet embryo association for the protection of bummers. At the same time, dropping into a serious mood, Halstead is of the opinion that Grant cannot be elected even if he is nominated, though this is what everybody knew before. His nomination would be in some respects a democratic victory, for though he may be backed by all the ring men and corruptionists, and aided by all the money of Jay Gould, Childs, Drexel and the Seligmans (Judge Hilton's hotel martyrs) the republican party under his lead would be utterly routed and swept away by the indignation of every honest American.

It has come to light, in this connection, that Childs has busied himself in securing Grant's passage on the Richmond, and that the "receptions" which the national bummer has received in Europe are arranged at the request and under the supervision of the flunkeys and lackeys who disgrace the consular service abroad. But even this painful fact is not sufficient to obscure the broad burlesque of Halstead's "Field Marshal" proposition.

A RETURN emigrant rate from Texas would crowd the trains and make thousands of Georgians happy.

THE rebellion was not a matter of much importance to Jones, the Nevada patriot, but all the prejudices of the great man were aroused when Atlanta offered him sow's fat right in sight of the ruins of his ammonia bag and his iron pipes.

HUNDREDS of infirmaries all over the land are yawning for Windom. Some of them will have to be disappointed.

THE democrats of the house will find some difficulty in getting an appropriation to investigate the cipher dispatches. The republicans will have none of it. Even Ben. Butler has asked for time to make some remarks upon the proposition, and the republican members of the committee refuse to vote one way or the other. After all the shrieking of the organs, the attitude of the republicans is funny, if not remarkable. The New York Tribune, and the papers that train with it, have for months past defied the democrats to investigate the cipher dispatches, and now that the proposition is made the members of the party of fraud are the first to throw obstacles in the way. It is possible that Ben. Butler's opposition is due to the probability that he, and not Orton, furnished the Tribune with the dispatches in question.

IT is a pity that the republicans will not allow either Pelton or Marble to testify as to the cipher dispatches. It is enough to disgust the able young editor of the Tribune.

HASN'T Wilhelmj been in this country long enough to become acquainted with southern institutions from a northern point of view? Isn't he afraid that the white leaguers will capture him and amputate that ornamental j? He should be very vigilant when he enters southern territory.

MR. HENDRICKS should keep one eye on Uncle Samuel, even if he has to sit up all night to do it.

IN the atmosphere of Boston, to allude to anybody as "one of the bloods," is considered slangy and inelegant. And yet it is classic. Shakspeare makes Cassius say: "Rome, thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods."

WHITELAW REID is not wholly a partisan—for no partisan could so gleefully and persistently plume himself upon the fact that his paper, the Tribune, has been instrumental in proving beyond all question that leading republicans in the south were knavish enough to offer to sell themselves to the democrats. This is the only substantial fact that the cipher telegrams prove, and they prove this conclusively, even were there no concurrent testimony to back them up.

BLAINE is said to be the only regular built American statesman who ever got his nose on a level with Mulligan's knee-pans.

THE impression is that Conkling, in his tussle with Hayes and John Sherman over the New York custom house, will be aided by the democrats. This is the true policy. To be invariably upon the side of the right, and justice, and honesty, one has only to oppose the monumental political sneak who is known as John Sherman.

THE New York Tribune makes the melancholy announcement that the cipher dispatches are not more than half exhausted. The afflicted public might as well go into winter quarters and prepare for the worst.

IT is to be hoped that Modjeska, the Countess of Bonanza, will fetch her magnificent special car along. Atlanta wants to see the whole show.

WINDOM'S resolution to colonize democratic negroes in republican strongholds at the expense of the government is the opening gun of a campaign which, if not checked by the conservatism of the south, will prove exceedingly disastrous to the rights and liberties of the colored man. We say this advisedly. A late number of the North American Review contained a very suggestive article advocating a restricted suffrage, and the February number of the Atlantic has an anonymous paper on the same line, which we propose to notice more at length another day. It seems clear to us that if the radicals cannot control the negro vote to suit their own infamous purposes, they will endeavor to place certain qualifications—either of education or property—upon the ballot. Failing in this, as they are sure to fail, they will then make an effort to colonize the negro in some of the territories or in Africa—and they have selected Mr. Windom to blaze the way.

## "OLD SI."

### His Ideas of How Negro Education Must Proceed.

After a long ramble through the exchanges Old Si gathered up his bundle for Sunday reading and prepared to go.

"By de way," said he, "I sees in dese 'publikan papers from de norf er mon'strous heap o' ritin' 'bout de eddikashun ob de nigger in de souf ez de means ob salfashun ter de publikan party!"

"Yes, they are working upon that idea."

"Well, dey better 'tend ter dere own eddikashun, 'kase de nigger ar' gittin 'bout all de larnin' he kin konvenyantly tote now! De 'fecks ob book-nollidge on dis breed ob darkies aint payin' de biggest sort o' dividends on de enves'ment!"

"Why do you think so?"

"De fack ar plane, ef yer only kin see hit rite! Now, look at dese little niggers—ebery one ob dem dat's big 'nuff ter tote er primer kin out-cuss er hoss-trader enny-dey. No sooner does dey larn ter han'l er pen dan dey goes ter forgerin' of somebody's name ter de dry-goods sto'!"

"Those are exceptions to the rule, perhaps."

"Mebbe dey is, 'ceptin' dat ter my view, de 'ceptshuns is in de merjority ebery term ob court. Den de big niggers—all de eddikashun dey wants are 'nuff ter read de names on er 'leckshun ticket an' de figgers on er greenback. Soon ez he gits dat he feels like he done gradjorated at de head ob his class!"

"Then you are against the education of the colored people?"

"Oh, no; dey orter be larnt, but yer got ter go slow wid 'em. Dey's new ground an' yer's got ter plow deep and sow mought keerful wid 'em. De bes' way ar' to go on mill' like an' keep dese norfeners outen de bizness. De minit one ob dem walzes inter er nigger skule-hous' he specks ter be presentid wid a full sute ob close 'fore Friday nite an' looks fer er six-year-ole darkey ter boun' de Unitid States an' say de 'mancerpashun prockly-mashun back'ards by hart 'fore de mumf's out!'"

"Then you want education to regulate him itself?"

"Dat's 'bout hit! Ef dey's so fulanfropick ez dey sez, let 'em jess sen' down de munney an' keep dereselfs outen de ring. Whenebber eddikashun ar' fix'd so dat hit jess sokes inter de nigger nacher'ly he'll 'gin ter blossom out rite, but dis fo'ce puttin' ar' boun' ter make leeves wither when he gits out in de wurl'!" Eddikashun, yer moughi er notic'd, don't cum ter er nigger on de lightnin' 'spress trane!"

The lecture thus wisely concluded, the curtain was rung down.

## POSTSCRIPT.

NORTH CAROLINA will add Vance to the senate.

THE remains of Schuyler Colfax arrived and ate dinner in Chicago the other day.

IT is not expected that Major Reno's character will be renovated by the court-martial now trying him in Chicago.

SECRETARY SCHURZ ought to go to Texas. That is the only place where Phil. Sheridan won't pursue him.

The Berlin mission business is rather lagging. Can it be that the patriots of Ohio are going to let this matter go by default?

GOVERNOR MARKS's inaugural address to the Tennessee legislature was one of the briefest and happiest of the season.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DORSHEIMER is to receive the democratic vote for United States senator in the New York legislature.

CONFISCATION by means of quartermaster's certificates is what European countries facetiously call forced loans.

THE ameer must have been snowed up during the late cold spell. We have heard nothing of him since new year's.

BONANZA MACKEY, having saved Senator Jones from bankruptcy, ought now to hire a French cook for him.

SENATOR BEN HILL is said to look like Uncle Joey Mellil. If this is true, Senator Hill deserves the fullest sympathies of the country.

THE Ohio legislature is trying to pass a bill to punish bribery in the nomination and election of public officers. Is this a covert blow at the rights of delegates to political conventions?

THE Young Men's Library association of Atlanta is doing a noble work for Georgia in collecting authentic and accurate portraits of her illustrious sons.

LOGAN has succeeded in capturing the caucus nomination for the senate in Illinois. As he is an anti-Hayes man it may do good to have John in the senate awhile.

ELI PERKINS has discovered a remedy for drunkenness. It is unfortunate that he could not recognize a remedy for mendacity should he meet one at high noon in the public road.

OLD man Foote has entrenched himself, seemingly, securely in the New Orleans mint. As an asylum for Hayes's "old-line whigs," the building seems to have reached its proper destiny.

OLD Subsidy Pomeroy has gone to work to secure the defeat of Ingalls in Kansas. This is a case where thieves have fallen out, yet the chance of honest men getting their due in the meantime is slim in Kansas.

CONKLING got his gaff in on the president and sneak Sherman the other day. He doesn't exactly say they lie about the New York custom-house removals, but he grazes one wheel against the statement.

## IN GENERAL.

—St. Louis has 700 lawyers.

—Miss Gabrielle Greeley intends to enter a convent.

—George Bancroft is all right again, and it is feared that he will resume his history.

—The island of Saghalien is to be made the Botany bay of condemned Russian nihilists.

—Before 1870 Germany had only seven railway bridges over the Rhine; now she has sixteen.

—General Grant did not resent his treatment by the city of Cork. There was plenty of Irish whisky elsewhere.

—The best two of the customers of the milliners of Paris are the princess of Wales and the young queen Margaret of Italy.

The fashion plates that come from Paris are colored mostly in the prisons by female convicts.

—The fines levied by the Prussian courts against Cardinal Ledochowski, for infractions of the ecclesiastical law, now amount to $50,000.

—The Chicago Tribune calls attention to the fact that of the twenty-six republican senators who voted for the salary grab, not one has been re-elected.

—Now doth the slippery-footed man
Oft do some sudden sitting,
And every time he sits him down,
The boys ask, "Where's his knitting?"

Senator Bayard has gone to San Antonio, Texas, as one of the committee appointed to escort thither the remains of the late Representative Gustave Schleicher.

—The messenger, whose business it is to respond to the tinkle of Mr. Hayes's little bell, says he has to work three or four times as hard since that barrel of crab-apple cider was rolled into the white house cellar.

—Emma Abbott has her age printed in an advertising circular. She will be sorry for this twenty-five years from now when she is announced as the "young and charming prima donna."

—The manufacture of jewelry from pure blood of the ox is flourishing in Germany. The blood is dried, reduced to a powder and then moulded and polished. The ornaments thus produced are capable of high polish.

—Commodore John Guest, of the United States navy, who died on Sunday last at the Portsmouth navy yard, was a native of Missouri, and entered the service from Arkansas in 1837. One of his sons is a lieutenant in the eighth cavalry.

—Paul Boyton, the man-fish, plunged into East river on Wednesday last, clad in a swimming suit, and propelled himself several miles among floating cakes of ice. When he landed on his return, his uniform was coated with ice.

—Hon. O. H. Platt is a representative in the legislature, from Meriden, and chairman of the house committee on state prisons. He is a republican, and it is said "can unify and solidify the entire republican party in Connecticut."

—General Longstreet's salary as postmaster of Gainesville, Ga., will be $1,100 a year, which sum, the Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal says, is more allowing for the difference in currency than he received as lieutenant-general of the confederate states.

—The sledge in which Napoleon crossed the Alps is still doing duty at Lausanne, or rather that in which he rode from Martigny to Bourg St. Pierre. It is gayly painted and its sides are ornamented with victorious eagles.

—Gulls along the southern New Jersey coast have discovered a new trick for getting at the surf clam. They seize it in their talons and ascending a hundred feet let it fall. Striking the beach, one-half of the shell breaks and all the gull has to do is turn it over and help himself to the clam.

—The Princess Louise on Tuesday night entertained the Sunday-school scholars of St. Bartholomew's church of Ottowa, at Rideau hall. Her royal highness and the ladies of the viceregal household served up a sumptuous supper to the little ones, the regular servants being dispensed with.

—A new synagogue, said to be one of the finest of its kind in Europe, and costing $200,000, exclusive of the grounds, has been opened in Warsaw. Instead of the Jews flocking to Palestine, they are said to be gathering in large numbers in the Russian cities.

—A New Orleans dispatch says Miss Louise Pomeroy, the actress, who was injured in a railway accident near Shreveport on the 10th instant, is reported by the attending physician to be very low. Miss Stella Willis is improving, and the rest of the company, who were more or less injured, have recovered.

—The Rev. Dr. Jeter, of Richmond, told this story at his own expense: "Many years ago an artless stranger, whom I casually met, said to me, 'I hear you preach every Sunday. You are the greatest preacher I ever did hear.' 'Ah,' said I, 'you have not, I suppose, heard Mr. M. preach.' (At that time Mr. M. was attracting great attention by his sermons.) 'Yes,' he replied, 'I have heard Mr. M. several times. He is a great preacher; but he is not so great a preacher as you are. You have the mournfulest voice of any man I ever did hear.'"

—The English papers recently announced that General Roberts had held a durbar; and thereupon the Parisian journals printed telegrams to the effect that General Roberts had captured and was holding the city of Durbar. Which was like the telegram to a Connecticut friend during the war, sent by a gentleman in this city, to say that a convive at a dinner that was to be had the most necessary ingredient for a gumbo soup and would bring it with him. The innocent dispatch, "Stuart has taken Okra," was promptly interpreted by an operator as news of the capture of an important town by the famous rebel raider.

—As usual when John A. Logan runs for office, his talented wife is now doing the best work of his campaign for the Illinois senatorship. Eight years ago this lady was rightfully given the credit for electing her husband to a seat in the senate; two years ago she worked hard, but it was against fate, and all her tact and skill were unavailing. She is again in charge of the Logan headquarters at Springfield, assisted by a daughter, quite as pretty and very nearly as skillful a politician as the mother. An obstinate legislator who falls into these fair hands has got to thaw out or retreat without unnecessary delay, and there isn't a reasonable doubt that if Mrs. Logan were the candidate for senator she would have an overwhelming majority. Mr. Logan, however, is a very different kind of a man.—Philadelphia Times.

—On leaving school, Gambetta betook himself to the study of the law, and in 1859, in his twenty-first year, he was duly called to the Paris bar. At twenty-eight he was still briefless, but confident of his own powers. At last his chance came. Retained to defend many of the victims of political persecutions, the defense of Delescluze, the editor of the Reveil, was intrusted to him. He forgot his client, but he overwhelmed the empire with an irresistible power of invective. "Bench, bar and audience were spell-bound. The daring advocate proceeded without interruption to the end of his scathing impeachment of the government, and when at last he sat down, exhausted and dishevelled, it was felt by all that a new and incalculable force had been introduced into the politics of France. Next morning the orator of the Cafe Piocope awoke and found himself famous. Destiny had clearly marked him for a great statesman, and 'I told you so' was on every Bohemian lip."

Among the wedding presents which Princess Thyra received, the most costly was a complete garniture of diamonds from the emperor of Russia; the most beautiful, a jewelry case from Danish ladies; the most curious, an enormous kringle, or wedding-cake from the baker apprentices of Copenhagen. The jewelry case consists of a rectangular box, made of silver inlaid with gold and emaille, mounted with bands of sapphires, and bearing on the top of the lid the name of the princess in large diamonds. The box rests on the necks of four dragons with diamond eyes and teeth, and ugly enough to frighten away any thief who might approach the shrine. The kringle was brought to the place an hour before the wedding by a deputation of five young bakers, who were most cordially received by the queen, and shown the other wedding presents. Meanwhile, the young bride entered the room in her bridal attire. The subdued, but nevertheless audible exclamations she met with a quick little laugh, and promised the bakers that the kringle should be served the next morning at her breakfast-table, and, according to old Danish custom, every one belonging to her news household should have a piece of it.

### What the Corbin Contest Means.

Washington Special to Baltimore Gazette.

Within the next few days, possibly to-morrow, unless antagonized by Senator Anthony's demand for the calendar under his Tuesday resolution, the committee on elections will again present the Butler-Corbin issue in a report giving the seat to Corbin on the merits of the case and will bring to a head a scheme that has been developing for some months in the brains of the shrewdest radicals in the senate. It involves nothing less than a possible control of that body in 1881. The figures are rather startling and if closely analyzed it will be found that they present some features to give the democrats uneasiness. On the 4th of March next with Butler in that body, the senate will stand 42 democrats, 33 republicans and 1 independent, Senator Davis, of Illinois. If the seat should be given to Corbin it would stand 41 democrats, 34 republicans and 1 independent, making a democratic majority of 6 over all. In 1881 the terms of Bruce, Randolph, Eaton, Kernan, Wallace and Thurman, among the rest, will expire. The republicans, of course, concede a democrat in the place of Bruce, but that is all they do concede. "You see," said one of the most prominent to-day to the Gazette correspondent, "we propose to carry the next presidency and to secure the legislatures the same year in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. McPherson, in New Jersey, was only elected by one majority, and the legislature now is overwhelmingly republican; so is Connecticut, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Counting the senators in these various states, who hold over, you can see that it will be comparatively easy to return five republicans to the senate in place of the democrats who go out in 1881. Now go to work and figure on that. Suppose, for instance, that we do make this gain as contemplated, then we lose one and win five and the senate will stand at that time, democrats, 38; republicans, 37; giving them Davis, they will have 39, a majority of two. That's what this Corbin movement means. If we seat him it will tie the senate, under these circumstances and the republican vice-president will have the casting vote." The scheme, as above outlined, has been incubating for some time. As can readily be seen, it solves all the doubts about 1881 in favor of the republicans, and unless this highly improbable contingency come to pass, the complexion of the senate would be exceedingly interesting. Conover and Patterson are both sure for Butler, but Conover is in Florida. Senator Butler, himself, is perfectly calm and sanguine over the situation, but the presence of both Jones and Sharon and the possible neutrality of Judge Davis make the outlook somewhat murky should a vigorous effort be made to draw the party lines.

### Poets to the Front.

Baltimore Gazette.

Mr. Rogers, chamberlain of the white house, called Mr. Hayes's attention the other day to the fact that Colonel Sam. Small, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, the author of that sweet poem, "Will the Summer Come Again?" was now living in comparative neglect. Mr. Hayes read the poem and wiping the tear-drops from his suffused eyes remarked: "We must give our offices to poets and literary men hereafter." Before night he telegraphed to Mr. Small offering him the position of keeper of the seals in Alaska at a salary of $400 per annum. The colonel, upon investigation, learned that common New England rum had to be eaten in chunks of ice in Alaska nine months in every year and that the only palatable drink up there that would stand the temperature was the brain-destroying "Hoochinoo," invented by General O. O. Howard for the use of soldiers and sich. He at once telegraphed to Mr. Hayes his declination, remarking as he did so that he preferred to make less money and sing his songs where the cypress and the vine sadly wave and where a linen duster could be utilized all the year round.

### The Retiring "Carpet-Bag" Senators.

Philadelphia Star.

The four "carpet-baggers" who retire on March 4th, namely: Spencer, of Alabama, Patterson, of South Carolina, Dorsey, of Arkansas, and Conover, of Florida, appear to take matters easy. Their exit leaves only one "carpet-bagger" in the senate—Kellogg, of Louisiana. He, with Bruce, the colored senator from Mississippi, will be the only two republicans left of the thirty-two senators from the southern states. Bruce will go out in 1881, and unless there is a shaking up which will secure to the colored citizen the same rights accorded to his white fellow-citizen, he will be the last of his race that will be a member of the senate in our day. Patterson talks of settling in northern Texas with his two sons, now young men. Spencer owns one-third of a gold mine in the Black Hills, and is to manage the mine on his retirement from the senate. Conover ran for the house at the last election, says he was elected but counted out, and is going to contest. Dorsey owns a ranche in New Mexico, stocked with 40,000 head of cattle, but will retain his residence in Arkansas. Dorsey, Conover and Spencer are all under forty, and their wives are singularly beautiful women.

### The Noble Army of Letter-Writers Sat Down Upon.

Detroit Free Press.

When it became known that Cyrus W. Field was to erect a splendid monument to Major Andre, and that that blasted Hinglishman, Dean Stanley, was to write the epitaph thereon, the revolutionary heart of New York was stirred to the lowest depths, and letters signed "Indignant Soldier," "A Grandson of a Hero of '76," "One Who Fought in (1812) Eighteen Twelve," "And Britisher," "Loyalty," "Death to Spies," "Hangman," "First Centennial," "Served Him Right," and such talking titles poured in on the New York papers and wanted to know, you know, if this country was going to stand this sort of thing, and if free Americans would allow a splendid shaft to go up in memory of a traitor-r-r. They did themselves proud on this; but, alas, a letter from Mr. Field makes these thrilling letters appear rather unnecessary. First, Stanley is not to write the epitaph. Second, the monument is not to be a grand one. And last, Mr. Field never intended to put up a monument at all. The letter-writers may make this rest in peace.

### The Negroes at Mr. Hartridge's Funeral.

Washington Special to Baltimore Gazette.

The congressional delegation that accompanied the remains of the late Julian Hartridge to Savannah report that the features of the funeral were a convincing argument against the claim that the negroes of Georgia are bulldozed or dissatisfied. The entire colored population turned out to witness the ceremonies and thronged the line of march to the grave. The colored militia, about 600 strong, made a special request to the committee of arrangements that they be allowed to participate. The request was granted at once and the troops turned out armed and in full uniform, and made a splendid appearance. Mr. Hartridge left an insurance of about $20,000 on his life, which will be a comfortable provision for his wife and five children.

### The Possibilities Bunched.

Washington Special to Boston Herald.

Ex-Governor Hendricks was in the senate today. At one time he sat on one of the sofas in rear of the chamber, flanked on the one side by Senator Gorkling and on the other by Senator David Davis. While there were chatting, Mr. Thurman came up and shook hands with Mr. Hendricks. It was a good presentation in one view of some of the best presidential possibilities for 1880. All the gentlemen in the little knot have been spoken of on one side or the other. While they were standing talking, Blaine came into the chamber, but took his seat. Thurman's manner was not effusive by any means, and, after a few words, he planted himself in front of Senator Davis, of West Virginia, who was delivering a long-winded speech on the general subject of agriculture.

### A Timely Rebuke.

Baltimore Gazette.

That stalwart republican organ, the Albany Express, says: "The histories of the two states, Georgia and Louisiana will convince republicans who thought that democratic ascendency was necessary to good government and who were inclined to be liberal in their treatment of the south, that their sympathies and support have been misdirected." The histories of the two states, Georgia and Louisiana, show that the people who pay the taxes are better off than they have been at any time since the war. As the peo-


AUCTIONS AND SALES.

## Southern Express Company's

— SALE OF —

## Unclaimed Freights!

ALL UNCLAIMED FREIGHT REMAINING in the office of the Southern Express Company at Atlanta, Ga., at this date, January 12, 1879, will be sold for charges, 10th FEBRUARY, at No. 21 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., by D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer, unless called for and charges are paid before day of sale.

SALE POSITIVE. TERMS CASH!

For list of packages see bills posted at post-office and Express office. W. W. HULBERT, Ag't.
W. H. CLAYTON, Sup't. jan12 30d

G. W. ADAIR.....Auctioneer.

## Two Washington Street Lots.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES, ON Tuesday, January 28th, at 3 o'clock, the very Handsomest Central Gilt-Edge Vacant Residence

## ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Oglethorpe negroes flock to Athens.

—Gantt, of the Oglethorpe Echo, knows how to get up news.

—Talbotton is in the path way of a considerable pale cow sale next week.

—General Marion Bethune, an old citizen of Talbot, is a candidate for ordinary.

—Many of the farmers of Oglethorpe have their entire cotton crop on their hands.

—A wild turkey, weighing twenty-one pounds and a-half was killed near Cuthbert recently.

—The small grain crops in southern Georgia are in excellent condition since the snow.

—A Morgan county horse ran against a stick of wood and stabbed himself to the heart the other day.

—Mumford, of the Talbotton Standard, didn't take on fat for nothing. He is an alderman of the town.

—The Newnan Leader is the name of a bright little paper which has just appeared. The craft is in charge of L. E. Fowler and H. W. Barron.

—The gin-house of Mr. D. W. Brown, at Brown's crossing, on the Macon and Augusta road, was accidently burned recently, together with five or six bales of cotton.

—The Echo says that several negroes in Oglethorpe county have bought and paid for valuable farms since the war, and have money out at interest. How will Mr. Winn colonize such as these?

—The public school teachers of Talbot county held a meeting recently and appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of their views as to the management of the present public school system, the committee to report hereafter.

—Talbotton Standard: Sam. Neal, a negro scoundrel, who lived at Centreville last year, called on Mr. S. Howell, an old citizen of that place, last Monday, and asked him to change a small bill. Mr. Howell took out his pocketbook to comply with the request, when the dirty rascal, Sam, grabbed the pocketbook, containing about forty dollars, and made off with it, effecting a speedy escape. Pursuit was made but the thief is not yet caught. He went in the direction of Thomaston, and a posse of gentlemen are on the lookout for him. This was a bold robbery, and we trust that the infamous criminal may be brought to speedy justice.

—Fort Valley Mirror: On Wednesday Mr Allen Davis, an old gentleman who was living on Dr. Flournoy's place, went into the lot with the doctor's son, Joe, to catch Reuben the doctor's mule, both parties being armed with sticks. The mule ran Mr. Davis down and jumped or fell upon him, when Joe hit him and drove him off, but as the mule rose he kicked the old gentleman on the temple, breaking the skull, from the effects of which he died that night. The mule is a regular fighter and is well known as dangerous, so much so that no one but Dr Flournoy and his little son ever attempts to handle him. It is a pity that he does not belong to some one able to blow his brains out.

—Forest News: This remarkably singular old man, who was for many long years a resident of this county, died, as we are informed, at his home, near Clarkesboro, on the morning of the 15th instant. He had been a man of considerable talent and excellent attainments, having graduated, as the writer has been told, at Princeton college, N. J., along with such distinguished men as the late Chief-Justice Lumpkin and others, but he, in some way or other, was possessed of some peculiar freaks of mind that resulted disastrously, and for many years he has been known to the people in this section as a partially crazed old man, and an object of pity. He was partially deaf and dumb, and lived for a long time a secluded and desolate life. We suppose he was nearly eighty years old. The cause of his death, we learn, was sheer exhaustion and general debility, attendant upon extreme old age. He had his faults, who has not? Let them be forgotten. Peace to his ashes.

—LaGrange Reporter: Thursday afternoon Clifford Mayson, the little son of President Mayson, of the LaGrange female college, met with an accident so dreadful in its nature as to cause a slumber at the bare recital. He was at Mr. Haralson's, near the college, was running with an open pocket-knife in his hand, when he fell and the blade of the knife went into the inner corner of his left eye. He instantly drew the blade out, and with it drew out the eye-ball. He cried out that his eye was out, and Mr. Haralson ran to him, took him up and carried him home. Drs. Baugh, Ridley and Heard were summoned, and did all they could to alleviate the sufferings of the little fellow. They decided not to attempt to restore the ball to its socket at once, as both eye and socket were inflamed and swollen, and they immediately telegraphed for Dr. A. W. Calhoun, of Athens, who arrived Friday afternoon. So violent was the stab, that the blade of the knife was bent. The unfortunate boy bears his sufferings heroically, and he and his parents have the sympathies of the entire community.

### Our Churches To-Day.

First Methodist church, Peachtree street, Rev. H. H. Parks, pastor. Class meeting at 9:30 a.m. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7½ p. m by the pastor. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.—J. C. Courtney, superintendent.

Payne's Chapel, corner Hunnicutt and Luckie streets—Rev. W. F. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 6:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9 a.m. Class-meeting for the class leaders at 3:30 p.m.

Marietta Street M. E. church—S. A. Winsor, pastor—Preaching at 11 a.m. by Bishop Peck, and at 7½ by Rev. J. B. Bird, agent of the Sunday-school Union of the M. E. church. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

St Paul's M. E. church, corner Hunter and Bell streets—Rev. W. A. Simmons, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

Asbury M. E. church, Whitehall street; Rev. Jno. W. Heidt, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and at 7½ p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3 p. m. W. A. Haygood, superintendent. Class meetings Monday at 7 o'clock p. m and Friday at 7 o'clock p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7½ o'clock p. m. Seats free. All invited. New leader have been added and the church is being made very comfortable.

Acworth Mission Sunday-school, will meet in the basement of the Central Presbyterian church at 3 p. m. W. A. Haygood, superintendent.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street; Rev. J. R. Martin, D.D. pastor. Divine service at 11 a. m. and 7 p.m. by Rev. N. Buchman, of Tennessee. All are cordially invited to attend.

Third Presbyterian church, West Baker street. There will be no services this morning. Preaching at night by Rev. J. H. Martin. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock. Immediately after services the election for pastor will take place. The members are earnestly requested to be present.

There will be preaching at Hunter street Presbyterian church at 11 a. m. by Rev. John Jones, D. D.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets—Rev. D. W. Gwin, D.D. pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. by the pastor. All are invited to attend and worship with us. Sabbath-school at 9 a.m.

The church has recently had new heaters added to their elegant and commodious edifice. Hence the place for worship with them will find it very comfortable during this disagreeable weather. The public, and especially strangers in the city, are cordially invited to attend their services.

Second Baptist church, corner of Washington and Mitchell streets. Rev. A. T. Spalding, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor.

Third Baptist church—Rev. W. J. Sneals, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 6:45 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p. m. J. A. Richardson, superintendent.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets—Rev. Y. C. Norwood, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath-school at 3 p. m. Seats free.

Sixth Baptist church, on West Hunter street—Rev. T. A. Hight, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 3:00 p.m.

Central Baptist church, corner Fair and Peters streets—Rev. R. F. Daniels, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. J. W. Sanders, superintendent.

St. Joseph's church, corner Washington and Peters streets; Rev. R. C. Foute pastor. Morning service at 10:30 a.m. Evening prayer at 4 p. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

First Society of Spiritualists meets in Good Templars' hall, corner Broad and Marietta streets. Sunday morning meeting at 10:30 a.m. lecture at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

Church of Christ, Hunter street, between Pryor and Butler streets—Rev. A. L. Thomas, pastor. Services morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Seats free.

Central Presbyterian church, Rev. J. E. Rader, pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 10 a.m.

Y. M. C. A.—Prayer-meeting at Young Men's Christian association hall, 68 Whitehall street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. All are invited.

—Indorsement of the eminent Professor of

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, }
New York, November 15, 1878. }

This is to certify that I purchased of Mr. R. R. Williamson, 36 Broadway, a can of Dr. Price's Baking Powder; that I had bis-cuits made therewith; that I have analyzed the same, and that they do not contain alum or any other deleterious substance.

A. OPPEN DOREMUS, M. D., LL.D.,
Professor Chemistry and Toxicology in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

## BY HIS OWN HAND.

### THE SUICIDE OF MR. R. W. JEMISON.

**How the Deed was Committed—The Reasons which Led to It—The Facts Developed in the Coroner's Inquest—His Early Life and Subsequent Biography, Etc.**

The community of Macon was terribly shocked on Thursday afternoon by the intelligence that Colonel R. W. Jemison, an old and respected citizen and city-attorney, had taken his own life at his family apartments, near the corner of Second and Cherry streets. The Telegraph and Messenger brings the sad details at length, from which we quote:

THE FATAL SHOT.

"About two o'clock those near the corner of Cherry and Second streets were startled by the report of a pistol, the sound of which came from the stairway leading to the apartments of Colonel Jemison and family. Several rushed up the stairway immediately and came face to face with death. The unfortunate gentleman was lying on his back in the passage-way, on which the suite of rooms opened. He was stretched at full length, one foot drawn slightly up, one hand across his breast, and the other lower down the body. From each side of his head, from two ghastly orifices, where the bullet had plowed its path, the blood and brain were oozing, and had formed a large pool on the floor. Under his left foot, almost concealed, was a silver-mounted Derringer pistol. The body lay with the head toward the street entrance. Respiration had not quite ceased when he was reached, and he was removed to his bedroom and expired in about twelve minutes, unconscious after the fatal discharge.

CAUSE OF THE RASH DEED.

"It seems that Colonel Jemison has been for some time in bad health and imperceptibly reason has been losing its sway. This, however, was not noticeable by his most intimate friends at the time. He has been melancholy and depressed for some time, although, to outward appearances, that flow of spirits which marked the man was not wanting, and to within an hour of his death he was telling pleasant anecdotes to his friends. Yesterday he partook of a very slight dinner, rose suddenly from the table and walked into the hall. Here he drew the pistol from his pocket, and without any premonition to his friends fired. Mrs. Jemison, who turned to look as she heard the report, saw him fall and immediately rushed to his assistance, and was the first to reach his side. She has regarded him as partially deranged for a week or more.

HIS SON'S TESTIMONY

before the coroner's jury gives the affair its true explanation, doubtless:

"Mr. S. H. Jemison sworn, and says that he knew the pistol to be one that he had in his possession ten or twelve months. It has been in the drawer of his bureau for the last four or five weeks. I noticed that it was gone out of my drawer on last Tuesday or Wednesday, and made inquiry of mother and the persons about the house as to where it was, stating that it did not belong to me, but was a borrowed one, and for that reason I was especially concerned about its being misplaced, and stated that it belonged to Sam. Townsley. Her answer was in substance that I need not give myself any trouble about it, as Townsley understood where it was. I was not especially concerned about it. He had been particularly disturbed about my recent difficulty, and I thought he had only taken it out of my drawer, thinking that he had thereby relieved me of a temptation to commit violence upon some person. This I think was purely in imagination, as were many things which I have noticed in the recent past. [Pistol was shown witness.] If this is the pistol found lying by him, I have not the slightest doubt that the result was the work of his own hand. I know of no living creature of any age or sex, of any race or color, of any shade of political opinion, who entertains the least animosity toward him, and I can't suppose for a moment that any person sought to take his life further than himself. For a considerable time he has been morbidly morose, and beyond any question, to my mind, non compos mentis. I know of no reason other than the ordinary vexation of life that could contribute to bring about this mental condition. For forty years I have always understood, and since I have been old enough to remember, I have known of my own knowledge that he has been the most terrible sufferer from that frightful disease, dyspepsia, that I have ever known or heard of. For fifteen or sixteen years it has been a complete mystery to me how he ever lived. Witness described the manner in which the deceased was affected."

After the evidence was considered the jury made up the following verdict:

We, the jury, find that Colonel R. W. Jemison, deceased, came to his death by a pistol shot wound through his head, fired by his own hand, caused by temporary aberration of mind.

SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

Robert W. Jemison was born on the 21st of April, 1820; was reared in this county and educated at Oglethorpe university, bearing off the first honors of his class; shortly afterwards he was married in Baldwin county and removed to Monroe county, and afterwards to Ouchita parish, Louisiana, where he practiced law and attended to a large planting interest until his entire property was swept away by the effects of the late war. After the close of the war he removed with his family to this city; became senior partner in the practice of his profession with the late Captain Samuel Hunter, the father of Captain Hunter having married the widow of Henry Jemison. Mr. R. W. Jemison has pursued the practice of law since his residence here, and has been the attorney of the city for the last four years, and was recently elected to the same office by the present council for the next term of two years. Colonel Jemison was in his sixtieth year. While he resided in Louisiana he was a large planter, and always took a active and interested part in politics. He always stumped his district for the democracy, and canvassed north Louisiana with Hon. Judah P. Benjamin when Wickliffe was elected governor of that state. He was solicitor-general of his circuit for two terms. He was a member of a number of state conventions, and was also register of the land office under President Buchanan. The remains will be taken to Milledgeville for interment. The city council of Macon will pay suitable honor to the remains and memory of their late associate.

## PREPARING FOR THE COMING MAIN.

**Collecting Up the Fowls and Getting Them in Fighting Condition—The Dispute to Come Off at the Louisiana Cock-Pit.**

Yesterday we had a short conversation with Colonel W. A. Brown, of this city, relative to the great cocking main next month at New Orleans between the states of Georgia and Kentucky. Colonel Brown, it is generally known, will be the leading representative of the state of Georgia in the main. He has recently returned from Columbus, Ga., where he has been on a visit to his brother, Mr. Charley Brown, who is a resident of that city. Colonel Brown says that already

ONE HUNDRED BIRDS

of fine plumage and in the very best of condition have been picked out. From this number eighty of the most superior birds in every respect will be selected. These will be carried to New Orleans, where the fighting is to take place. The fowls have been upon walks in Macon, Augusta and Columbus. Mr. Charley Brown is now in Macon collecting together such birds as he will need. As fast as the chickens are picked up from their walks in the various cities mentioned above they will be shipped to Columbus. In a day or two Mr. Charley Brown will commence handling his fowls and putting them in good fighting condition.

The handling will all be done in Columbus and each bird will be sparred so as to find out which are the fastest and best fighters. To prevent them from hurting themselves their spurs will be sawed off so as to leave a short butt upon which will be fastened buckskin muffs, similar to boxing gloves.

TRANSPORTING THE FOWLS.

The chickens, eighty in number, will leave Columbus, February 12th, in a special car for New Orleans. The birds will all be in coops and each one will have a special apartment of its own. Mr. Charley Brown, with a number of assistants, will also be in the car for the purpose of giving every attention to their pets. Upon the arrival of the car at New Orleans the birds will be carried to the Louisiana cock-pit, one of the most noted in the south, and especially in New Orleans, where there is always a large amount of cock-fighting going on. Here the conditioning of the fowls will be continued until the day of the opening battle between the states that are contesting for the honors of the occasion.

From the eighty birds the Georgia party will show and fight thirty-one cocks, and Kentucky will come up to the scratch with a corresponding number. The remaining birds, after making the selection of thirty-one to be used in the main, will be fought in various ways and for various sums of money.

It is the intention of the gentlemen who represent Georgia in the main to fight or offer to fight every chicken that they carry to New Orleans. They have no desire to bring any of them back home, as they have hundreds still left in our state upon which they can draw at any time. It is thought that the fighting will continue for several days, probably an entire week, after the main is decided.

THE INITIAL BATTLE.

The first battle of the main will be fought Thursday, February 20th, and the fighting will be continued Friday and Saturday. Sunday no battles to be included in the main will be fought. Monday the remaining fights will take place, and the main will end upon that day.

Each battle will be for a sum of $250 a side, and upon the deciding fight each side will wager $2,500.

In this main 2¾ inch drop-socket steel gaffs will be used. The birds will be trimmed of all useless plumage, so as to make them fight as light as possible, and at the same time to keep them from getting over-heated while fighting. The birds fought will range in weight from 4-10 to 6-2. These weights are considered by cock-fighters to make the best fighting fowls.

FITTING THE FIGHTERS.

Mr. Charley Brown, of Columbus, Ga., will handle and pit the Georgia fowls. He has had much experience in this line of business and is said to have no superior.

Mr. Tom O'Neil, of Louisville, Ky., assisted by Mr. Tom Moore, of Crab Orchard, Ky., will handle and fight the Kentucky fowls. Each of these gentlemen, it is said, possesses a large amount of experience in the practice of fighting chickens.

The main will close the day before Mardi Gras, and it is thought that the sport will be witnessed by the largest audience that ever attended a similar entertainment in New Orleans. Those who arranged the main to come off just before Mardi Gras have selected an admirable date, as at that time the city of New Orleans will be crowded with visitors, and in consequence of this the attendance upon the main cannot but be very large.

## THE FAYETTE GRAND JURY.

**Presentments Made at the Present Term of the Court.**

We, the grand jury, empaneled and sworn at the present term of the court, make the following general presentments. We, through our committees, have examined the books of the ordinary and clerk of the superior court and find them correctly and neatly kept. We have examined the county treasurer's books and find that he has received of W. L. Cox, tax collector, for the year 1877, the amount of $3,408.34, and from L. F. Blalock, county commissioner, revenue of Calendar clock company, $50, and of A. E. Stokes, clerk of superior court, money of retail liquor license, $15—makes a total of $3,473.34; after deducting commission of $173.66, leaves $3,299.68. Paid out on proper vouchers to the amount of $2,514.65, leaves a balance on hand of $785.03 for the year 1878. Received of L. F. Blalock, county commissioner, the amount of $400, money that he had on hand belonging to the pauper farm. Received of W. L. Cox, tax collector, the amount of $800—aggregated total on hand, $1,983.03. We have examined the books of the county commissioners on pauper farm. Amount on hand as reported by the grand jury, May term of 1878, was $530.04; received from all sources, $454.64—make a total of $805.28. Paid out on pauper vouchers, $722.27, leaving on hand a balance of $83.01.

We find the dockets of the justices of the peace and notaries public have been correctly kept, except Morris — Jacobs, in the 1293d district, and G. W. Clark's, of the 709th district. We find them badly kept. We have visited the pauper farm in a body of five; found it in good order; the stock well cared for; houses in good style. We found 250 bushels of corn, more or less, 9 head of hogs that will weigh from 100 to 150 pounds. We do not think that the paupers are properly treated. We think that grown girls should not be sent to the field with grown negro men. We think that the superintendent should not whip the paupers.

We find the roads in good order, with the following exception of a portion of road from Green Gray's to Austin's bridge, in Black Rock district, and we find a bad mudhole on the road from Fayetteville to Atlanta, near town, and a portion of road from Jasper Jones' to Cicero Eastin's. We recommend the posting of the roads and putting up sign-boards over this county. We recommend that the county commissioners meet the commissioners of Coweta county and repair the bridge across Line creek, on the McIntosh road, near Captain Stalling's. We also recommend that the commissioners meet the commissioners of Spalding county and rebuild a bridge across Flint river, known as Dosset's bridge, across Flint river, on the road from Fayetteville to Zebulon. After considering the list of insolvent cost of the sheriff, J. W. Brown, we recommend it paid out of the county funds, the amount being $80.50. We recommend the clerk, A. E. Stokes, be paid his insolvent cost, the amount being $31.77. We recommend the county commissioners pay for the building of the jail as soon as it is finished, according to contract. We recommend Mr. Wm. S. Beadles to be a suitable person to fill the unexpired term of W. F. Kelly on the board of education. We recommend L. P. Tomlinson a notary public of the 1248th militia district. We recommend Matilda Chandler a fit subject for the pauper farm. We recommend Miss Francis D. Sweat be paid $10 for her services, waiting on Martha Dosmond while sick. We also recommend that the jurors be paid two dollars per day for their services. In taking leave of his honor, Hugh Buchanan, we tender our thanks for the able manner in which he presided over this court and courtesy shown this body during this session. Also, the solicitor-general, W. W. Harris, has our thanks for counsel given and kindness shown this body.

We recommend these presentments be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

RICHMOND DOSMOND, Foreman,

| | |
|---|---|
| J. A. Carmichiel, | Jemerson Alford, |
| W. G. Bishop, | J. T. Walker, |
| W. M. Cook, | T. H. Flowers, |
| J. W. Rivers, | J. G. Man, |
| G. D. Carter, | W. J. Davis, |
| W. Guice, | T. C. Malone, |
| E. S. Hughens, | R. H. Bennett, |
| G. W. Freeman, | T. J. Askew, |
| J. S. Mitchel, | B. W. Brown, |
| M. Jackson, | T. W. Orr, |
| J. Eason, | B. Adams. |

Fayette Superior Court, November term, 1878.—In accordance with the within recommendations, it is ordered that these presentments be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, 9th November, 1878.

HUGH BUCHANAN,
J. S. C. C. C.

A true extract from the minutes.

A. E. STOKES,
Clerk.

321-jan19-d&wlt

—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup gives by far the best satisfaction and takes the lead of all cough preparations on our shelves.—Carpenter & Palmeter, Jamestown, New York. 243

**Success in the Stock Market.**

Few people understand how large fortunes are amassed so rapidly in stock operations. Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, N. Y., have just published "two unerring rules for success," and full details, so that any one can operate. Mailed free. Their new combination system of dealing in stocks is wonderfully profitable. By this method thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one immense capital, and co-operated as one mighty whole, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of vast capital and best skill. Profits divided every 30 days. $15 would make $75 profit, $100 would return $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock in the month, and so on, according to the market. A New York Fashion Editress and prominent newspaper correspondent made over 375 per cent. profit on an investment, October 5th, 1878. Many others are doing as well or better. Large or small amounts can be used with equal proportionate success by this system. All kinds of stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Apply to Lawrence & Co., Bankers 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

**Of Interest to the Public.**

Public speakers are often annoyed, and even seriously afflicted with an affection of the throat, which greatly hinders their efforts to entertain and instruct their hearers. A slight cold adds to the difficulty, and sometimes results disastrously unless efficient means be used to prevent. Everyone knows the healing virtues of honey and those which are found in all their strength and purity in the greatest Cough Medicine ever prepared. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs is found in Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, which, together with the golden treasure of the bee, contains the resinous balm yielded by the pine, combined with other materials as simple and efficient. Remember Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will cure your cough. Price 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co.; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 apr25 deowly&weowly

### DR. W. T. PARK.

**Office and Residence on Whitehall Street, at Junction of Cooper and Fair Streets, Atlanta, Georgia.**

Successfully treats all acute or urgent sickness. Typhoid and Scarlet Fevers, Pneumonia, Dyphtheria, Dysentrey, Diarrhœa, Teething Children, Obstetrical cases, etc., and all Chronic or long-standing diseases, Ozzena, Catarrh of head, throat and nasal passages, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Private Diseases and Sexual Abuses. All diseases of the Blood, Lungs, Skin, Nerves, Digestive and Urinary Organs, and all diseases peculiar to Females, (also the Opium and Morphine habit,) furnishing Medicines in a neat and palatable form of his own preparation, selected and applied after a thorough investigation of the disease, manifestations and the remedies indicated in each case upon Scientific, Eclectic and Rational principles, and upon his long experience and close observations of twenty-eight years in an extensive practice of his profession.

Visits the sick in city and vicinity. Prescribes at office for all who can and prefer to call, and forwards advice and medicines any distance by mail and express to persons who can submit their cases in writing by mail. dec 31-tf jan12 2 sun

**Good Cheer for Consumptives.**

There is a form of Consumption which was better indicated by the old-fashioned name of "decline." It is the dreaded scourge of some parts of the Southern States, claiming more victims every year than are swept away by the most terrible visitations of the yellow fever. The malady arises from the inability of the patient's system, to take up and assimilate the nourishing ingredients of the food that is eaten. Some years ago the medical profession, with remarkable unanimity, agreed that Cod Liver Oil contained the most concentrated and easily absorbed elements of nutrition. If the nauseous taste and smell of the oil could be avoided it would unquestionably by the most sovereign remedy that ever shed a healing blessing on the human race. And these repulsive properties are successfully removed by the union of pure COD LIVER OIL with the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA in SCOTT'S EMULSION. The combination is a most elegant one, pleasant, sweet as milk in flavor, congenial to the stomach, and acting directly as a powerful yet gentle tonic of the brain and nervous system.

415 dec20 d3m fri sun wed& wkly3m

### FUNERAL NOTICE.

STANYNOUGHT—Died, Friday, 17th instant, R. A., wife of H. Stanynought, aged 39 years. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 291 Old Peachtree street, this afternoon at half-past one o'clock.

### LETTER LIST.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE Post-office at Atlanta, County of Fulton, State of Georgia, January 19, 1879. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say advertised and name the date.

A—J T Alman, Sake Ameis, Miss Nancy Allen, Miss Mattie Amos, Mrs Mary Allen.

B—Miss Mannie Bidwell, A Bushnanger, B R Brown, Augustus Baker, B F Brown, Elbert Burd, Elder Butler, Emma Besley, Frank Boacker, G H Belvin, S Beulah, J S Bateman, W J Bond.

C—Aggie Connoly, C M Clark, F J Calhoun, J Chewning, Mrs C V Coveser, Jesse Chapman, W B Christian, L M Conley, Mrs Lola Ceesner, Texas Cleveland.

D—Jas Denson, Wiley Durtin, W M Davidson.

E—Miss Annie Elrod, Mrs Mahala Epps, Howard Emmanuel.

F—Amanda Felts, R C Fuller, G D Ferguson, S R Freeman, J J Falmer.

G—Dr Gaston, Chas Grisham 2, C B Greer, Eddie Griggs.

H—C Y Holt, Miss Emma Haynes, Miss Elvira Heard, R B Hunt, Sue P Harris, H Hage, Joe Holeman, Jas Hughes, Jno Houghton, Jon Hunneker, W R Hunt, W L Haynes.

J—M V Jones, C A Jones, Chas Jackson, Miss Carrie Jones, E S James, Rich Johnson, S H Jackson, J F Jones, J F Jordan, W P Jones.

K—G V Kemp, S Kalvaran.

L—B F Lowe, Miss Arnelica Lindsey, E K Love, Eliza Lee, Susan Long, Mrs Hattie G Lother, Jane Livy.

M—Miss Mary McDonald, Mick McCarthy, W B Moore, Miss Mary Moore, Morris & Co Caroline Mills, colored, B F McCullen, D C McDonald, Mrs McBride, Fannie Morgan, B F Munroe, John Martin, Hattie May, Jane Mapp, Jas McPherson, L M Munes.

N—G Norton, Henry Nolte.

P—Pullman, Rawson & Co, C F Padgett, R Pullan, S Perry, W H Price, W M Petty, Pacific Guano Co.

R—A G Rogers, A Redman, Mariah Rhodes, H W Rogers, H J Randall 2.

S—Andrew Schott, S S Sanders, B F Smith, Henry Smith, John Snaw, J Simmons, G C Spencer, Thos Standing, Thos M Sallas, W Sanders, Will's Summers, Langdon Spell, A C Shelton.

T—Miss Etta Tusker, Florence Teague, T H Thrash, G Thomas, J E Todd.

V—G S Venee.

W—M E Wells, M S Wall, Miss Ann Whatley, E A Whitcombe, Fannie Woolley, R Washtin, Sallie White, S G Wood, Jas Woolfork, J F Waddall, W L Wolf & Co, W F Walton, Mary Wilson, Mary Ann Watkins.

BENJ. CONLEY, P. M.

### AMUSEMENTS.

**DeGive's Opera House.**

Benefit of the Benevolent Home,

**Wednesday Evening, Jan. 22d, 1879.**

"THE PARIS EXPOSITION"

will be shown from actual photographic views, making, by the aid of most approved stereopticon,

**PICTURES TWENTY FEET SQUARE**

These views have just arrived from the Paris agency and are of the most artistic workmanship from the studios of the celebrated Levy. They are photographs upon glass taken upon the spot and the series of

**SIXTY-FIVE SPLENDID VIEWS**

will give the visitor a most accurate idea of the extent and magnificence of this greatest of the Worlds' International Exhibitions.

**MR. SAM. W. SMALL,**

late Secretary of the United States Commissioner General to the Exposition, will lecture upon the subjects presented in these pictures.

**PROF. C. A. HOWARD**

will operate the Stereopticon and his skill will be a guarantee for the successful presentation of this novel and instructive succession of dissolving views.

Admission 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents. Reserved Seats now on sale at Phillips & Crew's, without extra charge. 000 jan19 d3t

**DeGive's Opera House.**

**THREE NIGHTS AND MATINEE.**

JOHN T. FORD.....MANAGER.

"JULIUS CÆSAR,"

Shakespeare's classic and historical Tragedy, on

**Thursday Evening, January 23d,**

Interpreted by the renowned dramatic artist,

MR. F. C. BANGS,

As Marc Antony, as acted by him for over 100 nights at Booth's Theater, New York.

The distinguished actors,

MR. THOMAS W. KEENE,

Whose success as "Hamlet," "Richard III," and other Shakspearean characters eminently fit him for his great personation of Cæsius.

MR. R. L. DOWNING as Brutus.

MR. GEORGE HOEY,

The accomplished actor, will assume the role of Julius Cæsar.

The rest of the cast in the hands of acknowledged capacity. New scenery has been especially provided. New Roman costumes for every character.

FRIDAY EVENING,

**Virginius, or The Death of Virginia.**

SATURDAY NIGHT—**SHYLOCK.**

**Matinee Saturday.....Cheap Prices.**

Sale of Seats to commence Tuesday at Phillips & Crew's. Admission 50 cts and $1.00. No extra charge for secured Seats. Matinee admission 50 cents; Children 25 cents. 301 jan18 d5t

IN DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE!

**"The Comicalities, Whimsicalities and Realities of Southern Life."**

LECTURE BY

Hon. Henry Watterson,

**On Monday Night, January 20, 1879,**

At 8 o'clock p. m., under the auspices of the

Young Men's Library Association.

197 jan12 dtd

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Capt. J. H. MORGAN'S**

**Florida Excursion!**

WILL POSITIVELY LEAVE ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1879, VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD AND CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

For Circulars and further particulars apply to Captain J. H. MORGAN, DeGive's Opera House, Atlanta, Ga. 295 jan17 d1w

**Select School.**

A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OF ALL AGES, AND for small Boys, will be opened on

**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23d, 1879,**

AT 144 IVY STREET,

**By MISS MISSOURI H. STOKES.**

She has testimonials of the highest character as to ability, experience, and success in teaching.

REFERENCES: Judge C. D. McCutchen, of Dalton; Dr. E. C. Word, Mr. C. K. Maddox, Dr. J. P. Logan, Mr. W. A. Moore and Rev. J. H. Martin, of Atlanta. 310 jan19 d2t sun tues

### RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

**PRESCRIPTIONS FREE**

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address **DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.**

86 feb5 d&wly

THE GENUINE

**DR. C. McLANE'S**

Celebrated American

**WORM SPECIFIC**

OR

**VERMIFUGE.**

**SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.**

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

**DR. C. McLANE'S**

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

### ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,

**Distiller of Coal Tar,**

AND MANUFACTURERER ON

**ROOFING MATERIALS,**

**Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.**

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

**ASPHALT PAVING,**

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.

15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,

646 july30 d6m ATLANTA GA.

### LOTTERIES.

**A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY** TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1879—**105th Monthly Drawing.**

**Louisiana State Lottery Company.**

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $950,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Capital Prize | | $ 30,000 |
| 1 Capital Prize | | 10,000 |
| 1 Capital prize | | 5,000 |
| 2 Prizes of | $2,500 | 5,000 |
| 5 Prizes of | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| 20 Prizes of | 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 Prizes of | 100 | 10,000 |
| 200 Prizes of | 50 | 10,000 |
| 500 Prizes of | 20 | 10,000 |
| 1000 Prizes of | 10 | 10,000 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 Approximation Prizes of | $300 | 2,700 |
| 9 Approximation Prizes of | 200 | 1,800 |
| 9 Approximation Prizes of | 100 | 900 |
| 1857 Prizes, amounting to | | $110,400 |

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G T BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.

236 jan14 d&w3w

**ATLANTA ROLLING MILL CO**

**ATLANTA, GA.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Iron Rails, Fish Plates,**

—AND—

**MERCHANT BAR**

V. R. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.
THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. JOS. DOWNING, Superintendent.

31 nov3dm

**KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.**

**--1879--**

SPRING SESSION BEGINS JANUARY 15TH and continues 22 weeks. Military system adopted. Charges for board, including washing and fuel and tuition, $130 in advance.

Each boy will furn

### COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 7-16d, in New York at 9 7-16c, in Atlanta at 8½c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, rain followed by clearing cooler weather, rising barometer, variable winds, shifting to northeast and northwest.

**Daily Weather Report.**

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, January 18, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

| NAME OF STATION. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Humidity Pr ct | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Force. | Rainfall. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 30.03 | 41 | 91 | N. W. | Brisk | .01 | L't rain. |
| Augusta | 30.00 | 55 | 87 | W. | Light | .01 | Cloudy. |
| Savannah | 29.99 | 42 | 88 | N. W. | Fresh | .00 | Cloudy. |
| Key West | 30.11 | 75 | 90 | ... | Calm | .00 | Clear. |
| Galveston | 30.39 | 56 | 48 | N. W. | Brisk | .00 | Clear. |
| Indianola | 30.47 | 54 | 49 | N. | Brisk | .00 | Clear. |
| Corsicana | 30.52 | 49 | 55 | N. W. | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| New Orleans | 30.25 | 66 | 79 | N. | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| Mobile | 30.19 | 60 | 78 | N. | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| Montgomery | 30.16 | 47 | 69 | N. W. | Fresh | .00 | Fair. |

100 per cent. being complete saturation.

**Local Weather Report.**

ATLANTA, GA., January 18, 1879.

| Time. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Humidity. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Force. | Rainfall. | WEATHER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 a. m. | 30.03 | 49 | 85 | N. | Fresh. | .00 | L't rain. |
| 11 31 | 30.00 | 57 | 81 | E. | Gen'e. | .00 | Foggy. |
| 2 p. m. | 29.94 | 53 | 86 | N. | Fresh. | .00 | L't rain. |
| 4 06 | 29.95 | 54 | 79 | N. W. | Fresh. | .01 | Cloudy. |
| 9 p. m. | 30.01 | 46 | 87 | N. 2 W. | Fresh. | .00 | L't rain. |
| 10 31 | 30.03 | 41 | 91 | N. W. | Brisk | .01 | L't rain. |

Mean daily bar.....29.999 | Maximum ther.....57
Mean daily ther.....48.50 | Minimum ther.....41
Mean daily humid. 83.33 | Total rainfall.....34

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.


**PREFERRED LOCALS.**

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
**Liberal Terms to Merchants.**
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
118 jan7 d1m


**AMUSEMENTS.**

[See Second Page]

DeGive's Opera House—January 22d, "Julius Cæsar." Mr. F. C. Bangs.
DeGive's Opera House—January 29, "Southern Life." Hon. Henry Waterson.
Grand Winter Excursion to Nassau, N. P., and Havana, Cuba, R. D. Mann.
DeGive's Opera House—January 22d, Benefit Benevolent Home, Mr. Sam. W. Small.

**TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.**

[See Second Page.]

Room Residence for sale—G. W. Adair.
Select School—Missouri H. Stokes.
Letter List—Benjamin Conley.
Attorneys at Law—Watson & Johnson.
Residences for sale—G. W. Adair.
Engines, Saw Mills, etc.—Thomas Camp.
Columbus Compromise Bonds—Jonh Blackmar.
Dissolution—Tanner & Putnam.
Funeral notice of Mrs. R. A. Stanynought.
Drugs, Medicines, etc—F. S. Chapman.
To business men with capital—Fred Bell & Co.
Attention, Atlanta Fire Co. No. 1—J. E. Mann.


# The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 19, 1879.


### SIDEWALK NOTES.

—"Paragon" Churn saves labor.

—"Paragon," the best churn made.

—Saturday is the busiest day in the week in Atlanta.

—What has become of the Beethoven and Rossini musical clubs.

—"Paragon" Churns for sale by H. Krouse & Co., 28 Peachtree street.

—A dozen theatrical companies have engaged dates at DeGive's opera house.

—A sure cure for colds—Dr. Wilson's Turkish baths, opposite Markham house.

—A variety troupe is soon to be started in Atlanta.

—The finest beef in Georgia can be purchased in Atlanta.

—Everybody is drinking corn whisky sweetened with rock candy syrup for colds.

—The weather yesterday was very disagreeable, but not bad enough to keep collectors in doors.

—The Clio Literary Club will meet at the residence of Mr. Charles Heinz, 213 Whitehall street, Wednesday evening.

—During the past few days hundreds of head of mules and horses have changed hands in Atlanta.

—Ives & Thomas are selling parlor and bedroom suites 10 per cent. cheaper than any house in Georgia.

—The Huntley theatrical combination will probably appear in our city again soon. The company is in Dalton.

—Call at 39 Whitehall street and see the new patterns of gold jewelry being opened by Mr. G. H. Miller.

—The candy-pulling was such a success that the ladies will probably give another at an early day.

—The Gate City Guards say that it is a dead sure thing that they will excurt to Europe the coming summer.

—The city court held no session yesterday, but will convene to-morrow morning at the usual hour.

—It is thought that the Atlanta Cadets will organize under the most favorable auspices with Captain E. S. McCandless as the commander of the company.

—Yesterday Mr. G. H. Miller opened a splendid stock of new style solid gold jewelry, which he offers at very low prices, at No. 39 Whitehall street.

—A large number of live stock dealers from Macon, Augusta and Columbus are in the city buying mules and horses by the wholesale. Other buyers are also here from Columbia, S. C., and Griffin, Ga.

—A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION yesterday peeped into the popular drug store on the corner of Broad and Marietta streets to find that Mr. Foster S. Chapman has filled it with the freshest drugs and all sorts of beautiful goods. Call in.

—The sale of reserved seats for the Range combination will open Tuesday morning at Phillips & Crew's. Be on hand and secure seats for one of the strongest dramatic troupes ever seen in Atlanta. The press is unanimous in the verdict that Range is one of the great actors of the country. He will play here Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. R. M. Wade, of Dalton, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. Thomas S. Wayne, of Savannah, is in the city.

—Hon. B. C. Yancey and wife, of Athens, Georgia, are visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. H. H. Smith, of Rome, Georgia, visited Atlanta.

—Mr. A. R. Tinsley and Mr. W. R. Phillips, of Macon, Georgia, were in the city yesterday.

—Mr. N. A. Boutell, of Ohio, has been visiting friends in this city during the past two weeks, the guest of Wm. Farnsworth and John Boutell. He is looking hale and hearty.

**Bishop Peck.**

Bishop Jesse Peck, of the northern Methodist church, is in the city. He rode around the city with Bishop Haven yesterday. To-day he will preach at Marietta street Methodist church and to-night at Loyd street Methodist church, colored. Bishop Peck is considered one of the ablest divines in his

## OUR SOCIETY COLUMN.

BY DAYLIGHT AND GASLIGHT.

**Our Visiting Fair Ones and Our Absent Belles—The Gay Young Man's Whereabouts—Showers of Orange Blossoms—The Edicts of Fashion—Club Notes, Etc.**

SOCIETY PERSONALS.

—Mr. Donald M. Bain has returned to the city.

—Mr. Joe Thome is touring in southern Georgia.

—It is rumored that Mr. Herbert Brown will soon be admitted to the bar.

—Smith Clayton has gone to Sandersville to tackle the round dance.

—Mr. Warren Lovett and family are in Jacksonville, Fla.

—Miss Susie Lewis, of St. Louis, will be in Atlanta in a few days.

—We regret to learn of the serious illness of Mr. William R. Hammond.

—Four brides were at the Kimball house Thursday.

—Miss Champion, of St. Louis, is visiting friends at McPherson barracks.

—Sixteen pretty girls have come to Atlanta to live during the past year.

—Miss Ella Kimbro has returned from a protracted absence in Macon and Columbus.

—A California belle has gladdened Pulliam street.

—Several Atlanta beaux slip to Marietta every Sunday afternoon.

—Miss Maggie Barry visited friends in Decatur during the past week.

—Miss Laura Jones, of this city, is visiting friends in Cedartown.

—The genial face of William Lewis, of Dalton, was seen on the streets Thursday.

—Miss Corrinne Cochrane, of Atlanta, is enjoying a pleasant stay in Hogansville.

—An Atlanta young man fled to Hogansville last Sunday to find peace.

—Mrs. Cecil Gabbett, of Montgomery, is visiting Mrs. Phil. Dodd, Whitehall street.

—Miss Minnie Cook, of New Haven, Conn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. I. Kimball.

—Miss Lillie Johnson, of Cartersville, is visiting Mrs. Green B. Adair, on Washington street.

—Mr. Frank Ridley, of LaGrange, left Atlanta on Wednesday for Vanderbilt university, where he will study medicine.

—Cadet William W. Forsyth, of Atlanta, will spend his summer vacation in Atlanta with his many friends here.

—Joseph H. Jones, of the Macon Telegraph and Messenger, is as popular in that city as he is here.

—Mr. Robert McCrystal had a very flat tering offer to sing tenor in the Richmond opera troupe.

—Mr. P. P. Pease, a former Atlanta boy, is in the city. His present home is Louisville.

—Miss Mary Davis, Mr. Henry Kirby and Mr. C. B. Chandler are visiting the family of Judge Wilson, of Decatur.

—Miss Sallie Stanley has returned home to Athens after a long visit to Atlanta, Griffin and other cities.

—Miss M. Trammell, of Griffin, will spend some weeks with Miss Lucy Erwin, of this city.

—Miss Fannie Woodruff, of Griffin, passed through the city Friday on her return from a visit to Miss Lewis, of Dalton.

—The Griffin News says: The Misses Culberson have returned to their home in Atlanta, much to the regret of scores of friends.

—Dr. George H. Rohe, who has been in charge of the signal station in this city, will leave for Memphis to-day to fill a similar place in that city.

—Mr. Pleasant A. Stovall, of the Augusta Chronicle, is in the city. Mr. Stovall is known as one of the most brilliant young writers in the state.

—Miss Thomas, of New York; Miss Beckwith, of Baltimore, and Miss Brockenborough, of Washington City, were registered at the Kimball house yesterday.

—Miss Bonnie Reed and Miss Eppie Biesley, of West Point, returned home Friday after a visit to the Misses Bradfield, of Atlanta.

—Greenesboro Herald: Miss Ella C. Greene, a very handsome and accomplished young lady of Atlanta, is visiting our town.

—W. H. Stanley, the fine tenor, well known to the musical people of Atlanta, has located for the present in Buffalo, New York.

—The Cuthbert Appeal says Miss Charlotte Gamble has returned from Atlanta to the delight of her host of friends in Cuthbert.

—Griffin News: Miss Ola Ransom, of Atlanta, who has been for several weeks visiting relatives in this city, returned home yesterday. Miss Ransom's visit to Griffin has been very pleasant to her many friends, who were very regretful at her departure.

—Carroll County Times: Colonel Gaines, the poet laureate of Carroll county, has returned from Atlanta, where he went to spend the Christmas, and now treads with his usual dignity and majesty his native heath.

—Thomasville Enterprise.: We had the pleasure of meeting Captain John B. Baird, of Atlanta, in our office last week. He had been spending a few days in the neighborhood of Lake Iamonia for the sake of the hunting and fishing. He says he enjoyed his trip in spite of the cold weather.

—The Columbus Enquirer, in speaking of the success of Miss Estelle Bostick in the contest for the diamond ring at the Catholic fair in this city, says: "The contest was for the most popular young lady, to whom was to be given a fine diamond ring. Miss Estelle is an ex-Columbusite, and long before the result was announced we predicted her success. We regretted much to lose Miss Stella from our city, but the gate city profitted by our loss. We congratulate Miss Stella on her success."

FASHION'S FOLLIES.

—Spanish lace veils are again in fashion.

—Valenciennes is no longer used for collarettes.

—The old "Normandy" shape is being worn for evening bonnets.

—Tiny brooches are used to fasten bonnet strings.

—Lace mittens are worn only at parties where there is no dancing.

—"Pekin moire" and handsome "brocart" are elegantly combined in costumes.

—At a fashionable wedding the other afternoon, in New York, the bridesmaids wore white silk bonnets.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

—Weddings have been scarce in Atlanta lately.

—Married, on the 15th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Hugh Robinson, of Hogansville, Ga., to Miss Carrie Buchanan, of Tuskegee, Ala. The Rev. Mr. J. H. Robie officiated. We learn that Mr. M. W. Wilkinson, of Atlanta, and Miss Blanche Robinson, of Hogansville, Ga., were among the attendants. The happy couple have our best wishes for the future.

—On Tuesday, January 16, at 10 o'clock a. m., Mr. W. A. Knox, of Talladega, Alabama, was united in marriage to Miss Belle Wadsworth, of Newton county, at "Mount Pleasant" church. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. F. Cook, of Atlanta, and was witnessed by a large crowd of assembled friends. The attendants were Miss Etta Wadsworth and Miss Alma Durand, Atlanta; Mr. James Knox and Miss Laura Wilson, Atlanta; Mr. J. B. Robinson, Social Circle, and Miss Corra Graves, Covington; Mr. J. A. H. Harper, Covington, and Miss Mary Hunnicutt, Atlanta; Dr. Crum and Miss Lilly Paine, Social Circle; Mr. J. M. Mobley, Social Circle, and Miss Nelia Perry, Covington. Mr. O. R. Hinton, Social Circle, and Miss Kate Maddox, Monticello. Immediately after the ceremony the groom and bride, accompanied by the attendants, drove to Social Circle, where they boarded the train bound for the home of the groom. The best wishes of their host of friends will ever attend them through life.

GENERAL SOCIETY NEWS.

—Phantom parties are still popular.

—Archery will revive with the spring.

—Cake walkings is the present sensation.

—Valentine parties will be the rage this winter.

—Serenades are popular in spite of rain and cold.

—Candy-pullings were stylish one hundred years ago. They are popular to-day.

—A grand Washington's birth-day ball is in preparation by the bloods of the city.

—Atlanta is becoming a great center of attraction in the society circles of the state.

—Mr. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, will lecture at the opera house to-morrow night.

—Professor Nichols's dancing class performed beautifully Friday night. He is an excellent teacher.

—There is to be a hop at the Kimball house Wednesday night, which will be attended by many of the most elegant ladies and gentlemen in the city.


# CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,

## DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We announce in closing the fall season, special bargains in the following goods: Foreign and Domestic DRESS GOODS, Colored SILKS, Black SILKS, Blankets, Cloaks, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Flannels, Cassimeres, Table Linens, Hosiery, etc.

## CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We will add to our present stock Carpets on Monday, 20th instant, an immense line of CARPETS bought by Mr. Boynton of our firm at a manufacturer's closing sale. The patterns are beautiful, and prices way below anything ever seen in this market.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Call and examine our stock of Boots and Shoes. We have an immense stock, at bottom prices.

☞ We mean to reduce our stock, and if you wish bargains give us a call, and you SHALL be satisfied.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,

654 dec31 d1m 4th and 5th cols 4th pg

66 and 68 Whitehall Street.


—A large party of ladies and gentlemen will go from Atlanta to the New Orleans Mardi Gras. It falls on the 25th of February this year.

—The Heman literary club will meet at the residence of Mr. Boyd, No. 20 Pratt street, Friday evening, January 24th. Mr. Smith Clayton will favor the club with a recitation. The friends of the members are respectfully invited to attend.

—The Beethoven society, under its new and worthy director, Mr. William F. Clark, is once more coming to the front in musical taste. At their last rehearsal, which was on Monday night, we noticed many of the old members present, with a considerable sprinkling of new ones, whose talents in music are fully recognized. The Beethovens now have their own orchestra, which play some very excellent music. We hope they will soon appear before our public.

**The Case of Mr. Land, of Forsyth.**

On the 15th inst. Mr. H. J. Land, former marshal of Forsyth, was arrested in this city upon instructions from Mayor Learv, of the former town. The facts at hand at the moment were meagre, and in the form published failed to properly present the transaction which was the cause of Mr. Land's detention. In justice to him we present the facts as they are avouched to us.

Mr. Land was marshal of Forsyth and his term of office expired on Friday last. He left the city the same day and cannot be said to have deserted his duty. He had during the week collected some money for the town council and lost it, and he left Forsyth and came to his friends to borrow the sum necessary to cover this loss. The council knew of this deficit, but as Mr. Land had left Forsyth at the end of a previous term and quickly returned and was reappointed, nothing was at first thought of his absence. When he did not return the next night, however, as promised, because of missing the train, the mayor and council out of abundant caution had Mr. Land detained here in Atlanta until the matter was in shape for explanation. The affair is thoroughly understood, we believe, by the parties in interest and has been fully adjusted. The council had reappointed Mr. Land for a third term on the day he left home. This statement of facts is given to do justice to all parties concerned.

**John Keely.**

Contrary to all the traditions which we have concerning dry goods, this indefatigable merchant has made a tender for another (still another) lot of cloaks, which has been accepted, and the goods will be here by Tuesday next, or Wednesday at farthest. They are all fine goods, and will be sold by him at strictly half price. This is a great boon to people of moderate means, who, unwilling to pay $20 for a cloak a month ago, can well afford to buy as good an one now, when John Keely will sell it for $10. Well, this is what has built him up in business, and we predict for him a continuation of his large patronage, with such additions to the same as will be entirely satisfactory.

**The Connection Open.**

Since January 1st, the connection to the west, via the St. Louis and Southeastern railway, has been closed to traffic and travel by the snows, ice and freshets. This is one of our leading avenues, and the closing of it has been of serious disadvantage to our merchants and people who travel in that direction. Mr. Thomas Ynman, the agent in this city, yesterday received a telegram stating:

"Resume business. Trains will run regularly from to-morrow night. Transfer open."

This will be welcome news to our mercantile community and the traveling public generally.

**Through Sleepers to Savannah.**

We are informed by Mr. D. W. Appler, the general passenger agent of the Central railroad, that lately arrangements have been perfected by which through sleepers leave this city twice each day for Savannah over the Central railroad. Heretofore only one has left each day. This change of programme went into effect yesterday when the first sleeping car by the day passenger left upon regular schedule time. This change will add greatly to the popularity of this line. Invalids and others who travel by this route can now enjoy more comfort than ever, being enabled at all times to get a comfortable sleeping berth.

**Gone to Macon.**

Macon has robbed Atlanta of one of our special pets. Colonel Marcellus E. Thornton yesterday seized his grip-sack and steamed away to Macon to assume charge of the local department of the new Evening Ledger. Colonel Thornton is an energetic and successful news-gatherer and we have no fears of his not daily striking a balance on the leaves of the Ledger. We heartily wish him success and have only to caution him against a too free use of river water.

**The Gate City.**

THE CONSTITUTION office is now adorned with a fine picture of the Gate City steamship. All those of the 3,000 applicants for places in the list of the 300 who took the famous ride to Savannah can call and see what they missed. The picture is beautifully executed and was presented to THE CONSTITUTION with the compliments of Mr. D. W. Appler, the general agent of the Central road at this point.

**St. Patrick's Day.**

Arrangements are already being made for a fitting celebration of St. Patrick's day in Atlanta. The great success of last year, we are informed, will be eclipsed by the coming event. An orator who has often been listened to with pleasure by the people of Georgia has been engaged for the occasion, and a musical concert of rare excellence will be given.

**Our Merchants.**

The railroads seem to be getting all ready to give the merchants a quick ride to New York. An examination of the schedule by the Kennesaw route, published elsewhere in this issue, will show how quick the trip can be made, and we learn that the spring time-cards of the several routes will give still faster time.

WATTERSON—The brightest lecturer in America—for the benefit of the Young Men's Library, at DeGive's opera house, on Monday night. Mr. Watterson has drawn larger crowds than any other lecturer last season, and his lecture is the richest treat of the season. Be sure and go and hear the great Kentucky orator.

**Excursion to Cuba.**

It will be seen by a card elsewhere in this paper that Mr. R. D. Mann, at No. 4 Kimball house, has on sale tickets for one of the most delightful excursions ever offered to the public. It is a trip to Cuba, with attractions seldom afforded. It will be remembered that there was an excursion to Havana about one year ago, which was largely written up in the newspapers. This one will go over the same route. The elegant side-wheel steamship "Secret" will sail with the party from Jacksonville on the 15th of February, and return to that point on the 27th. Round trip tickets will be only $55 to Nassau and return, or $65 to Havana, including all expenses. We learn that a good party will go from Atlanta.

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**Card of Thanks.**

The Catholic fair has closed, having proved quite a success, and many thanks are due the public for their kind patronage. The ladies of table No. 1, Misses Mahoney and Flynn, desire to return their thanks to the following generous donors: Mr. Dan O'Connor, Mrs. Jno. Ryan, Messrs. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, General Wm. McRae, G. H. Miller, J. P. Stevens, Sr Lawshe, Wm. Bollman, P. H. Snook, Longley & Robinson, Captain Fitten, Mrs. Rhodes Hill and Mr. John H. Flynn, and also to the ladies and gentlemen assisting at this table, for their untiring energy and good will.

328 jan19-1t

WATTERSON—The brightest lecturer in America—for the benefit of the Young Men's Library, at DeGive's opera house, on Monday night. Mr. Watterson has drawn larger crowds than any other lecturer last season, and his lecture is the richest treat of the season. Be sure and go and hear the great Kentucky orator.


**BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.**

**Ladies' and Gents' Watches; Gold Guard and Opera Chains; Diamond, Seal and Fancy Rings. A large assortment of Solid Silver Bridal Presents just received at**

**J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S, 34 Whitehall Street.**

000 jan19 dtf 4th pg

**David H. Dougherty.**

I guarantee to sell a Ladies Kid Glove for $1.00 that has no equal in the south—ever at $1.50. 319 jan19 d&w1t

**Great Sensation**

In Parlor Suites, Lounges and fine French Dresser Suites, at P. H. Snook's this week. No old stock—All new styles and new prices. Everybody invited to call and see the largest, handsomest and cheapest stock ever opened in this city. jan19 1t

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**Positively Last Week.**

Auction every day at 11 a. m. Come and supply yourselves with goods at half-price.

W. E. CATER & CO.,
311 jan19 1t 54 Whitehall street.

WATTERSON—The brightest lecturer in America—for the benefit of the Young Men's Library, at DeGive's opera house, on Monday night. Mr. Watterson has drawn larger crowds than any other lecturer last season, and his lecture is the richest treat of the season. Be sure and go and hear the great Kentucky orator.

**For Florida.**

Quite a party of Atlanta ladies and gentlemen will leave the city to-morrow to join the excursion arranged by Captain W. P. Dearing, of Augusta, for Florida. Seldom has such an opportunity been offered to the public. The route is from Atlanta to Augusta, thence to Savannah by Yemassee and there the party will board an elegant steamer and proceed to Florida by the beautiful inland route, which offers a multitude of attractions. Such lovely scenery is seldom seen anywhere and the excursionists will enjoy it under the most favorable circumstances. A fine band of music will be in attendance all the way. Arrangements are perfected for hops and all kinds of social pleasures. About thirty-five ladies and gentlemen of Augusta are already engaged for the excursion, and a large party will leave Atlanta. The price of tickets for all expenses on this rare excursion is only $34 and are good for thirty days, though the trip may be nicely taken in ten days. Perhaps the same length of time could not be more pleasantly spent. An opportunity to see the land of flowers in its most attractive season is thus afforded the public at charmingly low rates. Captain Dearing has frequently conducted these excursions and knows just how to make them delightful. All who go will be sure of as pleasant a time as can possibly be imagined.

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Buy your furniture from the man that made Atlanta the cheapest furniture market in the south and that has the "cheapest" furniture house in Georgia.

jan19 1t P. H. SNOOK.

Do not purchase your furniture before looking at the stock and seeing the bargains at JOHN D. STOCKER,
jan19 2t 85 Whitehall street.

**Why Hesitate?**

We have no hesitancy in recommending Cousens' Compound Honey of Tar as an unfailing remedy for Coughs and Colds, as we can give the most substantial and weighty evidence as to its virtues. It has cured thousands, and its increasing popularity is abundant proof that it is appreciated in a vigorous clime where Coughs, Colds and diseases of the Throat and Lungs abound. If you wish to obtain speedy relief from these affections remember that Cousens' Compound Honey of Tar is the best remedy in the world, and is only 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co. at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 apr25 deowlv&weowly

**David H. Dongherty**

Has just received a splendid assortment of white and mixed Merino Half-Hose for men. Come in if you are troubled with cold soles. The prices are suited to the stringency of the times. 319 jan19 d&w1t

Now is the time to buy a Dressing Case Suite at your own price. We have on consignment six Suites that we are instructed to close out this week regardless of factory prices. IVES & THOMAS,
jan19 1t 42 and 44 Whitehall street.

—Coal Creek and Anthracite Coal Mixed is the cheapest Coal yet. You can get it at W. S. WILSON & BRO.'s.
000 jan18 d2t sat sun

**DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,**
**Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Notions, Furnishing Goods, Fancy Goods, Hats, Shoes, Etc.**

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC:

I desire to say that notwithstanding my unusually large and increased trade during the past season, I have many lines of goods that I do not wish to carry over, and in fact I think the great secret of success in the mercantile line is to keep at all times a perfect and clean stock of seasonable goods, and at such prices as will show clearly to the minds of the people that it is unquestionably to their interest to patronize you. I don't believe in the idea of holding out for long profits until winter is over and then come out in an article proposing to offer great brives, and in fact a perfect slaughter in heavy and unseasonable goods. What does all this signify? Do the people want to buy in old rubbish stock of winter goods in the spring? Not a bit of it. They expect new and fashionable goods in their season. And now that we are in the midst of winter and need heavy goods to protect us from the cold, as well as adorn and ornament our persons, I think this is the proper time to offer inducements in prices (when the people need the goods). I am therefore determined for the next sixty days to offer my entire stock at figures much under former prices. I will thank you to send for samples, or call and give my stock an examination and hear the prices; then you will be convinced that what I say about "reduciny prices" and "cheap goods" is true. I mean to offer such inducements for the next sixty days that

Those will buy now who never bought before,
And that those who bought before will now buy the more.

In fact I assure you that it shall at all times be my endeavor to place before you such lines of goods as will be useful and stylish, and am determined if you will be kind enough to give my stock an examination that you shall find no grounds to say that I am at any time over the market. I promise you polite and prompt attention in every department in my house. I thank the generous public who have so liberally given me support, and trust by fair dealing and low prices to merit an increased continuance of the same. My terms are strictly cash.

Respectfully,
D. H. DOUGHERTY.
jan5 d sun &wtf 4th page top col

**WM. CRENSHAW, Dentist,**
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:

Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

**David H. Dougherty.**

I have the the newest thing in Rushings. They are worthy of an inspection, and so are the prices. 319 jan19 d&w1t

**National Surgical Institute.**

J. W. Giddens, of Okolona, Chickasaw county, Miss., testifies to the skill and success of the Surgeons of the Institute in his case in the following letter:

"I came to the National Surgical Institute in Atlanta, Ga., on the 30th of January, 1878, with a deformity of the face of 12 years standing. I am now 22 years old. I had submitted to two surgical operations prior to my visit to the Institute, the last being ten yeaas ago. Both were unsuccessful. My upper and lower jaws were so firmly united by the scar on the side of my face that I could not move my jaws at all, and could not put so much as a thin knife-blade between my teeth, and I had not taken anything but thin liquid in all these years. At this date (April 18, 78) I have for my home entirely restored and with perfect use of my jaws. The treatment was not painful." 307 jan19 1t

**David H. Dougherty.**

It is my determination to keep increasing my stock in fine goods until it will be as full of the finest goods as any house in the south. I mean to keep everything in my line that is needful. 319 jan19 d&w1t

Our friend Thomas Camp, Covington, Newton county, Ga., general state agent for the popular Eclipse Farm Engines and Saw-Mills; The Geiser Grain Separator; also, dealer in Cotton Gins, Sorgho Evaporators and Agricultural Implements, makes his debut to the good people of Georgia, through the columns of THE CONSTITUTION. We are pleased to hear of his great success in making sales during the past year, which is very gratifying to this many friends. A better man never represented a better house than Thomas Camp.

**Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.**

299 nov17 dtf

The largest and finest stock of Dressing Case and French Dresser Suites ever opened in this market. Look out for new styles and low prices. IVES & THOMAS,
jan19 1t 42 and 44 Whitehall street.

**Attention, Atlanta Fire Co. No. 1.**

A special meeting of the Company will be held to-morrow (Monday) night at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

By order of J. H. Measalin, President.
J. E. MANN,
324 jan19 d1t Secretary.

**Grand Opportunity to Buy**

Dry Goods and Carpets Cheap at the great clearing out sale of

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.
jan12 dtf

**For upward of thirty years Mrs.** Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&w1v

**BONDS AND STOCKS.**

We are always prepared to make LIBERAL ADVANCES on good securities at reasonable rates. We constantly buy and sell all kinds of bonds and stocks.

M. COKER, President
Bank of the State of Ga.
176 nov10 sun 3m

—Coal Creek and Anthracite Coal mixed is the best and cheapest Coal yet. It burns up clean and lasts much longer than any other Coal. It is far superior to Montevallo. Try it at W. S. WILSON & BRO.'s.
000 jan17 d2t fri sun

**Enjoy Life.**

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtained satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.
378 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of Petrolum, is now presented to the public as the best destructive and beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced. It performs what others only claim for their preparations.
000 jan2 d&weow 1y 2

**FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,**

**By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.**
547 nov28 d1y 1o'l

**John Keely**

Offers bargains in the following goods, with a view to closing them out. They have been reduced in price until everybody can see at a glance that there is no "Buncombe" in the claim of an immense reduction having been made.

Black Silks reduced—to close them out.
Black Cashmeres reduced—to close them out.
Black Alpacas reduced—to close them out.
Fancy Dress Goods reduced—to close them out.
White Flannels reduced—to close them out.
Red Flannels reduced—to close them out.
10-4 White Blankets reduced—to close them out.
11-4 White Blankets reduced—to close them out.
12-4 White Blankets reduced—to close them out.
Boys' Cassimeres 20c. per yard, worth 50—to them close out.
Boys' Cassimeres 35 to 50c. per yard, worth 50 to 75c—to close them out.
Men's Cassimeres, cheaper than ever before—to close them out.
Extra-fine colored Cotton Hosiery for Ladies and Misses, at half-price—to close them out.
Bargains in every department—to close out winter goods.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

I will receive another lot of extra-fine cloaks on Tuesday, at half-price, warranted at JOHN KEELY'S.
jan19 1t

**Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great States** man of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil julp3

HENRY R. POWERS. THOMAS R. EGLESTON.

**POWERS & EGLESTON,**

**Stock, Bond and Money BROKERS,**

No. 20 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

BUY AND SELL BONDS AND STOCKS ON Commission. Receive Funds for Investment. Buy and sell City and State Securities Negotiate Loans. 228 jan14 d1m hd com eod


## FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 18, 1879.

GOLD—
Buying.....100 | Selling.....100⅜
EXCHANGE—
Buying.....par | Selling.....¼ prem
BONDS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia 7s | 103@104 | Atlanta City 8s | 105@107 |
| Georgia 7s | 108@110 | Atlanta 10s | 113@115 |
| Georgia 7s gold | 108@110 | Augusta City 7s | 97@100 |
| Georgia 8s | 110@112 | Savannah City | 65@ 70 |
| So. Car. valid 6s | 80@ 82 | Macon City | 45@ 50 |
| Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge | 106@108 | Ga. R. R. 7s | 102@104 |
| Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga. & Cent. R. R. | 106@108 | Ga. R. R. 8s | 95@ 98 |
| Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage | 101@103 | A. & W. P. R. R. | 110@112 |
| Atlanta Water | 99@101 | Central R. R. 7s | 105@107 |
| Atlanta City 7s | 99@100 | So. West R. R. 7s | 103@105 |
| STOCKS— | | M. & W. R. R. 7s | 103@105 |
| Georgia R. R. | 74@ 76 | W. & A. R. R. Leases, 10 per cent Income bonds | 105@108 |
| Central R. R. | 70@ 72 | | |
| A. & W. P. R. R. | 102@104 | | |
| South Wes R. R. | 97@ 98 | | |
| Atlanta Str't RR | 94@100 | | |

**BY TELEGRAPH.**

NEW YORK, January 18.—Noon—Stocks strong. Money 2@3. Exchange—long $4 84½; short $4.87½. Governments quiet. State Bonds firm.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Evening—Money 1@3. Exchange quiet and unaltered; strong for long date issues; weak for those subject to early call. Governments, new fives 107⅜. State Bonds dull. Stocks buoyant.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 114 | Chicago & N. W | 56¾ |
| Erie | 23¾ | Preferred | 82¼ |
| Lake Shore | 69⅝ | Rock Island | 120⅝ |
| Illinois Central | 81¾ | Western Union | 95½ |
| Pittsburg | 89 | | |

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold.....$114,483,452 Currency.....$45,374,488

The weekly stat